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DEATH OF SENATOR SUMNER

LAST HOURS OF THE GREAT STATESMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Senator Sumner died at thirteen minutes before three o'clock this afternoon. For two or three days Mr. Sumner had been conscious of the approach of the attack with which he was seized last night. Pains in the region of the heart, momentary spasms of nervous prostration, from which he had twice or thrice rallied in the last two days, like the oscillations which precede the earthquake shock, warned him of the severerer stroke impending. Tuesday morning he told one or two friends of his weakness, and, while alluding to it as a trifling matter, it was evident that his mind was not free from presentiments and forebodings. Yesterday, after the presentation in the Senate of the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts expunging from its records the resolutions of censure on the action of Senator Sumner in proposing to drop from the army register the names of the battles of the civil war, the Senator was feeling much better, and entertained at dinner at his house Major Ben. Perley Poore, the widely-known correspondent of the *Boston Journal* and his devoted friend, and Mr. Henry L. Pierce, of the House of Representatives, from Boston. At dinner he was in excellent spirits and seemed very happy, notwithstanding he had told a gentleman from Boston during the day, one of the merchants who are here attending the investigation before the Ways and Means Committee, that he felt he was going to have another attack, and intimated that the result might be fatal. His guests at dinner do not seem to have had the slightest presentiment of the coming blow, or to have doubted that he was in his usual health.

THE FATAL ATTACK.

On retiring to his room, about 10 o'clock, he was seized again with the dreadful pain about the heart which accompanies the contraction of the muscles of that organ in the paroxysms of the disease. He rang for his servants, who went immediately to summon his physician and one or two friends. The first to reach his bedside was Mr. Wormly, who has been with the Senator during some of his previous attacks. He at once recognized this attack to be more serious than any that had preceded it, and immediately called other friends and telegraphed for Dr. Brown-Sequard. Dr. J. Taber Johnson, immediately on his arrival, had an eminent council of physicians summoned—Surgeon General Barnes, who was with President Lincoln from the time of the assassination till his death, and Drs. Lincoln and Wm. P. Johnson. During the night Mr. Sumner's sufferings were intense, and the anodynes which were administered gave him no relief. He did not sleep till 4 o'clock this morning, at which time an injection of morphine was made beneath the skin. This remedy has been resorted to on other occasions to produce sleep, and about a year ago this hypodermic was for a time administered almost nightly. From four o'clock this morning he sank gradually, overcome by a feeling of weakness and exhaustion. He would sleep a few minutes, and then wake and turn over, and be raised into a new position, the movement being accompanied by the exclamations "Oh," and "How tired," "How weak." These expressions he repeated again and again during the whole morning.

He was entirely conscious during his waking moments till ten minutes before his death, and recognized and spoke to the friends who were admitted to his room. Maj. Poore, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Hooper, and Dr. Johnson were with the Senator through the night, and to-day they and others have devoted themselves to attention upon all his wants. Judge E. R. Hoar was with him from early in the morning till death. Many prominent Senators, Representatives, and public officers called at the house of the Senator during the day to inquire about his condition.

The council of physicians decided early in the day that the attack must almost certainly be fatal, but were uncertain whether life might end to-day or might last two or three days longer. A few of his friends refused to abandon hope. They had great confidence that if only he should live till the arrival of Dr. Brown-Sequard, that eminent physician, familiar for years with Mr. Sumner's disease, could administer some remedy or make some application that should restore the action of the heart and save his life. Dr. Brown-Sequard telegraphed a prescription for the application of magnetism, but the attending physicians were unwilling, in Mr. Sumner's condition, which they knew, and Dr. Sequard did not, to follow his directions in this respect. Dr. Barnes consulted with some of those who were closely bound to Mr. Sumner by ties of friendship, and it was decided that the arrival of Dr. Brown-Sequard should be awaited. The attending physicians, however, proved to be right in their fears that Mr. Sumner could not survive the night. About 2 o'clock Judge Hoar telegraphed to the Speaker of the House that Mr. Sumner, he thought, would survive the session of the House to-day. To his remark to Surgeon General Barnes, about the time of sending this dispatch, that Mr. Sumner was not yet dying, the Surgeon General replied that there was no improvement in the case since morning, and that he felt little hope.

CLOSING MOMENTS OF THE SENATOR'S LIFE.

Judge Hoar was unremitting in his attentions. About three-quarters of an hour before Mr. Sumner died Judge Hoar was holding his hand, which was very cold. "I wish," he said, "Mr. Sumner, we could do something to make your hands warmer," and Mr. Sumner replied, "You never will." During the day he gave to Judge Hoar a message for Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Concord, Mass. "Judge," he said, "tell Emerson how much I love and revere him." Judge Hoar replied, using a remark of Mr. Emerson's about Mr. Sumner, "He said of you he never knew so white a soul." Mr. Sumner then turned upon his other side, uttering faintly twice the exclamation, "Oh!" Judge Hoar thought he was going to sink into sleep again. At this moment Mr. Hooper came in. One of the colored men who were in attendance said to Mr. Sumner, "This is Mr. Hooper." He opened his eyes, and recognizing Mr. Hooper said "Sit down." These were the last words he ever uttered. Mr. Hooper stayed in the room a few minutes, and then left the house. Judge Hoar also left the room, but about ten minutes after he came back and approached the bedside. During his absence Mr. Sumner had had a sudden and violent spasm, and as the doctor and attendants raised him up a little he was seized with a fit of vomiting. Judge Hoar took hold of his hand, and they laid him back upon his pillow and wiped the cold perspiration from his brow. There was a slight motion of the mouth, a gasp for breath, a tremor of the frame, and all was still. Judge Hoar released the hand he held, and it fell cold and limp upon the bed. The doctor put his ear down and listened for another throb of the heart, but it never beat again.

CHARACTER OF THE DISEASE.

The origin of Mr. Sumner's disease is traced by his physicians to the historical blow from the bludgeon in the hands of "Bully" Brooks, so many years ago. One to whom Dr. Brown-Sequard has given the history of his treatment of Mr. Sumner, thus describes the character of the disease, as stated by the doctor himself: "It is the nature of this disease that, when the blow is struck upon the head, especially when the person struck is in a sitting posture, that the shock follows the spinal column until it reaches what is termed the point of resistance. Here the shock stops, and at this point there arises the germ of future trouble. After a series of weeks, in such cases, it generally happens that a few particles of the bony spinal column begin to separate into semi-watery particles. The point of resistance takes upon itself a lymphatic character. From this point the future disease sets in through the avenue of the nearest network of veins, according to the position along the spinal column where the point of resistance has been determined. It may be along the nerve network of the arm, or the leg, or about the heart. In the case of Mr. Sumner the disease extended from the spinal column to the heart. In its final manifestation the arteries leading from the heart becoming practically ossified, gives to the disease something of the character of angina pectoris, resulting in certain death. This condition of the system is induced, when the original cause exists, by mental excitement."

Directly after the assault by Brooks, Mr. Sumner went to Europe, and placed himself under the treatment of Dr. Brown-Sequard. His diagnosis of the case was similar to that which has been described. The treatment to which Mr. Sumner was subjected was very severe; his back was burned with red-hot irons. When Mr. Sumner had in part recovered, his physician then informed him that he would entirely recover, but that, if he did not avoid mental excitement, the malady would return later in life and doubtless prove fatal. That injunction has proved a prophecy.

EXCITING CAUSES OF THE ACCESSION OF THE DISEASE.

Mr. Sumner, soon after his return to America, took an active part in public life. With each scene of excitement the change in his life became manifest. His more recent illness dates its origin from the excitement attending the French arms debate. More recently the excitement consequent upon the Simmons confirmation and his active opposition to the centennial, induced the fatal malady, so that yesterday to his friends he said, "I feel that another attack is coming upon me, and I cannot tell how it may end."

THE QUESTION OF FILLING THE VACANCY.

The question of the succession must follow soon upon the death of every Massachusetts Senator, since the Constitution provides that within two weeks after the death of any Senator, the Legislature being in session, his successor must be chosen. The election of Mr. Sumner's successor must now be held one week from Tuesday next. The canvass has already began here, and several of the names prominent in Massachusetts politics are already mentioned in connection with the succession.

THE OBSEQUIES.

Mr. Sumner has no near relative living except one sister, Mrs. Hastings, who lives in California. He has had two brothers and several other sisters, who are all dead. The preparations for his funeral will therefore fall upon his friends from Massachusetts, many of whom are now on their way hither to join those already in the city. Very little consideration has yet been given to these matters. The body will be embalmed, and a plaster cast of his face will be taken by Mr. Powers, son of the celebrated sculptor. The Massachusetts delegation meet to-night for consultation. The Senate will probably to-morrow appoint a committee authorized to unite with the delegation in Congress and such committees as may come from Boston, in carrying out arrangements for fitting honors to the memory of the Senator.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The last public care that weighed upon Senator Sumner's mind was the Civil Rights bill. He said repeatedly to the persons who were with him this morning, "You must take care of the Civil Rights bill." That subject seemed to be constantly in his thoughts, and it was, no doubt, a matter of regret to him that he should pass away before this favorite project should have been accomplished.

COUNCIL OF PHYSICIANS ON THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Dr. Brown-Sequard arrived here at 5 o'clock, too late to render any service, although it is not believed that his skill could have saved the fated life. He immediately called a council of all the physicians who had been in attendance upon Mr. Sumner to ascertain his condition at the time of death. It was decided that angina pectoris, a rupture of the heart, must have followed the violent spasm which immediately preceded his death; that the serum had already distributed itself throughout the body and decomposition begun. It was therefore determined to immediately proceed with the embalming. The embalmers found upon arriving at the house that the remains were already swollen and disfigured, so rapidly had decomposition taken place. Fears were entertained that the features could not be so reduced that a cast could be taken. As the embalming proceeded, however, the face gradually regained the natural appearance and the color was rapidly restored. It is now expected that a cast can be taken in the morning. The hair was cut, and at the request of friends every lock was carefully preserved.

Col. French, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, with a detail of Capitol Police, is guarding the house and the body.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Dr. Brown-Sequard, of New-York, who attended Mr. Sumner in Paris, and who has been his consulting physician for the past fifteen years, arrived here on the late train this evening, in response to the telegram sent him early this morning announcing Mr. Sumner's illness and requesting his attendance here. After viewing the body at the residence of the deceased Dr. Brown-Sequard had a consultation with Dr. Jos. Taber Johnson, the attending physician of the late Senator, in regard to an autopsy, and it was agreed, should such an examination be considered necessary, but in regard to which no definite conclusion has been reached, that it will not take place until after the remains arrive in Boston. The physicians who attended Mr. Sumner in his last illness, Dr. Jos. Taber Johnson, Dr. W. P. Johnston, Dr. N. S. Lincoln, and Surgeon Gen. Barnes, all agree in the opinion that his death was caused by angina pectoris, a disease arising from the ossification of the coronary artery, and which invariably proves fatal after a few paroxysms. Dr. Brown-Sequard, on the other hand, expressed the opinion to-night that death resulted from the rupture of a blood-vessel at the heart.

ACTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATION.

The Massachusetts delegation in Congress met this evening at the residence of Hon. Samuel Hooper to make arrangements for the funeral of Senator Sumner, and after consultation it was agreed that they should attend the funeral as mourners. Judge E. R. Hoar was selected to present the resolutions of respect to the memory of deceased to the House of Representatives; other speeches to follow. Messrs. Dawes, Hooper, and Pierce, of the House, and Senator Boutwell, were appointed a committee on the part of the delegation to act with a committee of the Senate in arranging for the funeral. All the members of the Massachusetts delegation were present at the meeting except Senator Boutwell, who is indisposed. The feeble health of the Senator will prevent him from announcing the death of his colleague to the Senate, and that sad duty will be assigned to Senator Anthony, who is the oldest member of the Senate, and, besides, represents a New England State.

NO AUTOPSY TO BE MADE IN WASHINGTON.

Dr. Brown-Sequard returned to New-York to-night, it having been decided that no autopsy should be held in Washington.

MR. SUMNER'S LAST DAY IN THE SENATE.

Senator Sumner, about 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, moved from his seat in the Senate Chamber to one beside Senator Sargent, and inquired of Mr. Sargent, who, like himself, had taken a prominent part in opposition to the Centennial bill, whether he had received any anonymous insulting letters on the subject, adding that he (Sumner) had received a number of such letters, and packages of more offensive character, both through the mail and by express. He seemed considerably annoyed by these insults, and Mr. Sargent therefore turned the conversation to the resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature, rescinding its censure of Mr. Sumner, and he expressed himself greatly pleased with this action. An hour or more afterward, Mr. Sumner called Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, aside to a seat on a sofa in the Senate Chamber, and talked with him as he had frequently done before, in regard to their respective states of ill-health, both resulting from affections of the spinal cord. He told Mr. Ferry that he had suffered so much from his heart the night previous that he had sent for his physician to obtain some relief by an injection of morphine under the skin. He asked Mr. Ferry's opinion of such hypodermic injections, and from time to time complained of severe pain while they were talking. Finally, a little before 4 o'clock, Mr. Sumner took his hat and overcoat and went home, his last words in the Senate chamber having been uttered in this conversation with Mr. Ferry. The apparent vigor manifested by Mr. Sumner in his recent speeches on the Centennial bill excited considerable surprise, in view of his long-continued feebleness of health last year, and many of his friends expressed their apprehensions that he was overdoing his strength in these efforts. It is regarded as a remarkable and fortunate coincidence that the resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature rescinding its vote of censure on Mr. Sumner should have been presented and read in the Senate before he left it on the last day of his presence in the Chamber as a member of that body.

ACTION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Civil Rights Council, George T. Downing, Chairman, this evening, it was resolved to recommend to the colored people of every city and town in the country to drape their houses and churches in mourning, that they offer memorial services in their churches next Sunday, and otherwise manifest their grief in every fitting manner at the loss by death of Charles Sumner, who was pre-eminently their friend; and that the respective State Councils take immediate steps toward having a monument erected to his memory. Another meeting of colored citizens was also held this evening, at which a committee of twenty-five was appointed to make all necessary arrangements to attend the funeral of the late Senator and pay a fitting tribute to his memory.

CHARLES SUMNER.

The history of the United States naturally divides itself into two periods—the eras of the Revolution and the civil war. With the passing away of the men who were foremost actors in the first, whose fame rests on their achievements in the cause of national independence, the first faint indications of that great civil contest which was destined to end in a war of almost unparalleled magnitude, begin to appear on the surface of political life. Scarcely had the United States taken its place as one among the nations, and its forms of government attained definite shape and established character, when it was seen that there was among its domestic institutions one which contained in itself elements of discord and danger. Slavery, which has always menaced, and often destroyed, the authority which sustained it, was invested with added danger to a Government so peculiarly constituted as was that under which the Colonies united. Each State, invested with sovereign control within its own limits, was at liberty to abolish domestic servitude so far as it concerned itself, and when several States had done this a way of escape was opened, and a refuge provided for fugitives from those which had not. Here at once was a source of domestic discord, and the two great sections of the country began to array themselves in opposition on the question, maintaining their respective attitudes with all the intensity and uncompromising vigor which springs from earnest conviction in a high-spirited people. The maintenance of slavery depended on the extension of its territorial limits, for confined within narrow boundaries, surrounded on all sides by free States, its extinction was inevitable. Hence the attitude of the Slave Power was always aggressive, while the advocates of freedom vigilantly watched every advance of their opponent's policy and struggled to confine the hated institution within its original bounds. It was not till the Kansas-Nebraska bill, passed in 1854, repealing the Missouri compromise, that the subject of this sketch, speaking the sentiments at once of a fervent philanthropist and a far-seeing statesman, declared that from that hour all compromises between slavery and freedom were impossible; henceforth the contest must be till one or the other was destroyed. It must not be forgotten, however, that for many years the question of slavery was touched only in the most gingerly way by the great mass of the Whig Party, and those few bold spirits in it who held extreme views, as did Mr. Sumner, were not regarded with any great degree of popular favor. They were looked upon as men playing with fire. Nevertheless, there was a small nucleus of advanced thinkers in the Whig Party who were opposed to slavery in every form, from a deep conviction of its repugnance to Christianity and humanity. In this school of thought Charles Sumner was educated, and when the war with Mexico threatened, and it was proposed to annex Texas as a slave State, he made his entry into political life with a splendid oration, at Boston, on "The True Grandeur of Nations," in which he declared war and slavery to be remnants of a barbarous age, unworthy of Christian nations. The oration attracted universal attention, and provoked endless controversy. It was pronounced by Richard Cobden "the most noble contribution made by any modern writer to the cause of peace." This was a brilliant opening for a comparatively young lawyer, not hitherto known outside his own State; but when we turn back and see the years of severe preparation which had preceded it, we find that it was not the effort of sudden inspiration, but one of the matured results of a life spent in the highest cultivation of great intellectual gifts.

Charles Sumner had attained his thirty-fourth year when he delivered this oration. He was born in Boston on the 6th of February, 1811. He had the great advantage, often too little appreciated, of being born to a comfortable fortune, his father, Charles Pinckney Sumner, being a lawyer in good circumstances, and a man of high literary taste and eminent probity. Charles was thus enabled to pursue his early studies at leisure under the best auspices. At the Boston Latin School, where he prepared for college, he displayed great fondness for the classics and the study of history, and the close of the course saw him the winner of the highest prizes for English composition and Latin poetry, as well as the Franklin Medal. From the Boston School he went to Harvard College, and graduated in 1830. For a year after he pursued his private studies, and then entered the Law School at Cambridge, where he enjoyed the friendship of the eminent jurist, Judge Story, who had the highest opinion of the ability and energy of his young student-friend. In pursuing his law studies, Charles never, we are told, relied on text-books, but sought original sources, read all references, and made himself familiar with the whole range of common law literature. At this time he was a contributor to the *American Jurist*, a quarterly law journal of wide circulation, of which he afterward became the editor. In 1833 he edited Dunlap's *Treatise on the Practice of the Courts of Admiralty in Civil Cases of Marine Jurisdiction*, and displayed such a scope of legal learning in the work as surprised even the highest authorities in the profession. The year after he was admitted to the Bar, and commenced practice, which soon grew to be a large one, in his native city. For three successive Winters after his admission to the Bar he lectured to the law students of the Cambridge school, and in the absence of Profs. Greenleaf and Story had sole control of it. While reporter for the United States Circuit Court at this time, he issued the three volumes known as *Sumner's Reports*, containing decisions of Judge Story. It was in 1836 that he was offered a professorship in the law school and also in the college, but the young lawyer declined both. His aim was to complete his education in the highest sense, and, with this view, in the following year he sailed for Europe, bearing with him valuable letters of introduction from some of our best lawyers to their friends of the English Bar. His reception in England was of the most flattering character. His stay there was prolonged nearly a year, and in that time he became acquainted with some of the most eminent men of the day. It is safe to say that to-day there are no American statesmen better known or more highly esteemed in England than Charles Sumner and Charles Francis Adams. Mr. Sumner was a close attendant at the debates in Parliament, and in the courts at Westminster, where he was frequently invited by the Judges to sit by their side at the trials. Perhaps the best evidence of the degree of estimation in which he was held is furnished by the following extract from the *Quarterly Review*, which, alluding to his visit some two years after, said:

"He presents, in his own person, a decisive proof that an American gentleman, without any official rank or widespread reputation, by mere dint of courtesy, candor, an appreciating spirit, and a cultivated mind, may be received on a perfect footing of equality in the best circles—social, political, and intellectual; which, be it observed, are hopelessly inaccessible to the itinerant note-taker, who never gets beyond the outskirts of the show-house."

From England, Mr. Sumner went to Paris, where a like cordial and distinguished reception awaited him. During his stay there he made himself familiar with the practice of the French law courts, attended the law schools, and the lectures of all the eminent professors in the different departments at the Sorbonne and the College of France, and closely followed the debates in the Chamber of Deputies, thus storing his mind with a range of parliamentary law and practice as wide and varied as his acquirements in purely legal learning. Gen. Cass was American Minister at the French Court while Mr. Sumner was in Paris, and it was at his request that the latter wrote his masterly defense of the American claim to the North-eastern boundary, which was widely copied at the time of its publication. From France to Italy, and from Italy to Germany, Mr. Sumner continued his travels, stopping long enough in both countries to study all that was best in literature, in art, and in public life, which they could furnish, and everywhere he was received with the same distinguished consideration. On an appreciative and cultured mind, such as Mr. Sumner's, three such years of travel and study spent in the society of men eminent in all departments of intellectual, social, and public life, and amid the historic associations of the Old World, had the most happy effect. He returned to his native city in 1840, with much added to that perfect education which it seemed his steadfast aim to attain. He resumed the practice of his profession, but scarcely seems to have given it his principal attention, preferring rather the leisurely study of the science and literature of the law. In 1843 he again resumed his position or lecturer at the Cambridge Law School, and the following two years issued his edition of *Vesey's Reports*, in twenty volumes, a great work, conceived and executed in the happiest spirit. We now arrive at that period in Mr. Sumner's life when he was to become known through all the United States as the advocate of human freedom. When Judge Story died in 1845, hoping that the young student he had trained up would succeed him in the Professorship of the law school, Charles Sumner had just chosen another path of life. He delivered his oration before the Boston municipal authorities, and the author of the *True Grandeur of Nations* therein unfolded the banner under which he was to enter political life. It was delivered on the Fourth of July, 1845, and from that day dates Mr. Sumner's career as one of the leading figures in the history of the anti-slavery struggle.

The struggle for the annexation of Texas, and the consequent extension of the slave power, was at its height at this time. The Whig Party opposed it bitterly, but it was evident that the Democracy would carry their point. Mr. Sumner raised his voice in indignant protest against what he knew to be almost inevitable, but against a wrong which was not the less a wrong because it had the weight of numbers in its favor. At a public meeting in old Faneuil Hall, he pronounced an eloquent and thrilling oration, denouncing such an extension of the slave power as was proposed; and again in the year after, in the same place, addressed the Whig State Convention on the "Anti-slavery Duties of the Whig Party." Not long after he published a letter of rebuke to Hon. Robert C. Winthrop for his vote in favor of the war with Mexico. On the 17th of February, 1847, he delivered before the Boston Mercantile Library Association a brilliant lecture on "White Slavery in the Barbary States," which he subsequently expanded and published in book form. At Springfield, in September of the same year, he made a speech before the Massachusetts State Convention on "Political Action Against the Slave Power and the Extension of Slavery;" and in June, 1848, another, "For Union Among Men of All Parties Against the Slave Power and the Extension of Slavery," in which he forcibly characterized the movement of the day as a "revolution destined to end only with the overthrow of the tyranny of the slave power of the United States." These able productions, so masterly, forcible, and direct, the earnest speakings of an advanced thinker and a man of profound convictions, gave Mr. Sumner a wide celebrity; but they had alarmed the Whig Party, of which he was a member, by their uncompromising antagonism to slavery. The Pro-Slavery Democracy was all-powerful; the Whigs were, in the mass, timid of going to an extreme length in opposition to it, and Mr. Sumner withdrew himself from the party and joined the "Free-soilers," or the more advanced spirits who favored the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency in 1848. Gen. Taylor, however, was elected, died, and was succeeded by Vice President Fillmore. The Fugitive Slave bill was passed, was signed by the President, and the whole North was thrown into a paroxysm of fury. One of the best speeches, severe, just, and terrible in its depth of indignation, made against this measure, was Mr. Sumner's oration before the Free-soil State Convention at Boston, in October, 1850. It produced the deepest impression on those who heard it, and tended to keep alive the strong resentment with which the Northern people always regarded the odious statute. On the 24th of April, 1851, Daniel Webster having vacated his seat in the Senate to enter Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, Mr. Sumner was elected United States Senator by a coalition of Free-soilers and Democrats, after a contest of extreme severity, and which was anxiously watched all over the country. The event was everywhere celebrated by the Free-soilers as a victory for their cause. Mr. Sumner took his seat in the national councils firmly pledged "to oppose all *sectionalism*, whether it appear in unconstitutional efforts by the North to carry so great a boon as freedom into the slave States, or in unconstitutional efforts by the South to carry the *sectional* evil of slavery into the free States, or in whatsoever efforts it may make to extend the *sectional* domination of slavery over the national Government." His first grand effort in the Senate was made on the 26th of August, 1852—the celebrated speech entitled "Freedom National, Slavery Sectional." Such was the jealousy and power of the Pro-slavery Party at this period that debate on the slave question was scarcely permitted by its advocates in the Senate, and Mr. Sumner had for a long time been deprived of an opportunity to speak. But he gained it at last, and made terrible use of it, denouncing first the attempt to muzzle debate, and then the Fugitive Slave bill, in the most scathing and severe terms. Two years after, in February, 1854, he made another great speech against the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It was in this speech that he denounced the bill as at once the *best* and the *worst* measure which Congress had ever acted on; the worst in the fact that it was the triumph of slavery over every constitutional and human right; the best, in that it threw away the scabbard in the fight, made compromise impossible, and proclaimed universally that from that moment the battle between slavery and freedom must be fought till one or the other fell never to rise. On the 26th and 28th of June, of the same year, Mr. Sumner, on the Boston memorial for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, replied with severity and eloquence to Messrs. Jones of Tennessee, Butler of South Carolina, and Mason of Virginia, displaying in the most commanding way his power as a debater. Mr. Sumner never relaxed his exertions in the cause of his choice a moment. In Congress or out of it, in debates on the floor of the Senate or in addresses, he continued to denounce the evil of slavery, the tyranny of its advocates, and to urge on the free people of the North the duty of its suppression. He became the recognized leader of the Anti-Slavery Party in the Senate, and Massachusetts had reason to be proud of her talented and gifted son, whose name was in every one's mouth. In May, 1856, occurred the great debate on the admission of Kansas as a State. In the course of his speech on this question, which has been esteemed one of his best oratorical efforts, Mr. Sumner denounced the crime of slavery with such unsparing severity, and exposed its manifold evils and degrading influence with so keen a sarcasm, that the Southern members in Congress became furiously incensed. The speech has a sad celebrity from what followed it. Two days after its delivery, while Mr. Sumner was seated in his chair in the Senate, after adjournment, busy writing, he was suddenly attacked by Preston S. Brooks, a member of the House from South Carolina, and a nephew of Senator Butler, to whom Mr. Sumner had replied. Armed with a heavy cane, Brooks struck his unconscious victim a powerful blow on the head, felling him unconscious to the floor, and then continued his blows, while Mr. Keitt, another South Carolina Congressman, stood ready, pistol in hand, to prevent interference. Messrs. Morgan and Murray, of New-York, and Mr. Chittenden, who were in the Chamber, recovering from their sudden horror, rushed forward and dragged off the would-be assassins before they had completed their work. The effect of this occurrence on the country was startling. From east to west one universal cry of indignation arose, and the attack probably did more damage to the Democratic Party than even the Fugitive Slave bill. It gave a degree of concentration and intensity to the antipathy of the Northern people to slavery and its advocates which it had never before known. The Democracy rallied somewhat to the defense of their men, but not all the power of hot party spirit could so overcome the common feelings of humanity as to make them regarded with anything else than universal repugnance. Both Preston Brooks and Keitt died miserable and dishonored deaths.

The injuries of Mr. Sumner were of the most dangerous character, and resulted in a long-continued disability. He sought quiet and repose in another visit to Europe, where at Paris he was under medical treatment by Dr. Brown-Sequard, under whose care he was finally restored to health; but it was evident his nervous system had received a shock from which it never wholly recovered. Mr. Sumner had been in 1857 almost unanimously re-elected to the Senate by the Massachusetts Legislature, and on his return from Paris he resumed his seat and delivered his well-known oration on "The Barbarism of Slavery," a complement to the one for which he had been assaulted, and not in any degree milder or more conciliatory, as his Southern hearers discovered. In the Presidential canvass which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Sumner took an active part; and in the debates in the Senate which finally led to that last attempt of the South to perpetuate the system which their great opponent had spent his life in destroying, Mr. Sumner stood up as the uncompromising enemy of compromise or concession in any shape or form. He saw that the last grand act in the drama was approaching, and he was not the man to shrink from the scene which all saw must follow.

The long contest in which Mr. Sumner had borne the brunt of the fight, ended with the firing on Fort Sumter. The final decision was to be given not in the halls of legislation, but through "blood and iron" on the field of battle. Other men now took up the strife, and the military commander now occupied that place in the public eye which before had been filled by the legislator and the orator. All eyes were directed and all the energies of the nation were concentrated on its armies, until it became apparent that the Southern power was falling. The war was not ended, but its close was near at hand, and the statesmen of the North began the consideration of a reconstruction policy. In what manner should the conquered States be readmitted to the Union? What was their footing under the Constitution? This was a problem of which the solution was sought in a thousand different ways. Mr. Sumner appears to have watched every plan introduced in Congress for the restoration of the conquered States with jealous interest. Early in the war he had advocated the unconditional emancipation of the slaves as the speediest and most effectual means to end it, and when that emancipation was effected, he stood prepared to oppose any and everything which might seem, however remotely, to militate against the perfect freedom and equality of the colored race under the law. In 1865, when the question of admitting Representatives from the State of Louisiana, in which a Government had been formed by Unionists under Federal protection, a joint resolution of the Senate Judiciary Committee recognizing this State Government was presented, Mr. Sumner offered a substitute, favoring an early establishment of a republican government by act of Congress, based on the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the equality of all citizens before the law. In the final resolution of his substitute, the military forms of government which had been established over the Southern States were condemned as contrary to constitutional principles. Mr. Sumner's principle was that by investing the negroes in the conquered States with all the rights that the white citizens enjoyed, national authority would be placed on a more secure foundation than by any other method. All his public utterances on the policy of reconstruction were mainly founded on this idea. He further advanced the theory that no amendment to the Constitution was necessary to guarantee equality before the law to the colored race, because that instrument provided for "a republican form of government" in each State, and as long as any State refused impartial suffrage it did not possess a republican government. This view, however, was generally looked upon as untenable. After the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery had been ratified by twenty-seven States, Congress was called to take action on the "Equality bill." On the 20th of December Mr. Sumner made a strong speech, urging the passage of the bill as necessary to that protection of the freedmen which the National Government was pledged to afford. The bill was passed. In the following session President Johnson sent to Congress (Dec. 18, 1866,) his message on the progress of reconstruction in the South, giving a very rose-colored view of affairs there. Mr. Sumner made a sharp attack on the message, stigmatizing it as similar to the "whitewashing message" of President Pierce on the affairs in Kansas. Senator Doolittle defended the President, and thenceforward the rupture between Congress and President Johnson began, which ended in his impeachment. In May of the next year, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens' reconstruction measures were the leading questions in the Lower House. They encountered violent opposition from the proposed disfranchisement of the greater part of those who had been conspicuously active in the rebellion. The resolutions, after slight amendments by the Senate, were passed in June, and were strongly advocated by Mr. Sumner. Every measure of reconstruction brought before Congress which offered guarantees of protection and equal rights to the negro, up to the introduction of the "Military Governments bill" found a warm friend in Mr. Sumner. This bill dividing the Southern States into military districts, to be under the command of a General and military force to maintain peace and order until a stable Government could be formed, met with an energetic foe in President Johnson. It was passed by both Houses Feb. 20, 1867, Mr. Sumner being a leading advocate in the Senate and Mr. Stevens in the House. It was vetoed by President Johnson March 2, 1867, and was passed over the veto by both Houses, with a gain of ten votes in the Senate and three in the House. The supplementary bill to the original, which passed both Houses, was also vetoed March 23, 1867, by the President, and was promptly passed over the veto in the Senate and House. The war between Congress and President Johnson, who had been so bent on forcing upon it his own policy of reconstruction, that of recognizing the rebellious States as being still sovereign States, became a bitter one. Mr. Sumner gave expression to his sentiments concerning the President's conduct on many occasions, and finally Mr. Johnson, after his famous tour around the country, was impeached. At the great impeachment trial Mr. Sumner submitted an order that the question be put, as proposed by the presiding officer of the Senate, and each Senator shall rise in his place, and answer guilty or not guilty. It was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Sumner had voted "guilty" on nearly all the articles of impeachment, and on the question of a vote for adjournment of the court without day he voted in the affirmative. Since the close of the famous trial Mr. Sumner has made only one great speech, though no one has paid closer or more conscientious attention to his legislative duties than he.

Apart from his efforts in Congress in behalf of the colored race, Mr. Sumner distinguished himself by two important speeches as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The first of these he delivered in 1863, on the Trent affair, maintaining that the seizure of the Southern Commissioners was indefensible on any ground of international law, and that the logical conclusion of such an act would be to arm all the nations of the world against each other so long as they had a ship on the seas. The second speech was one made in 1867, in executive session of the Senate, the seal of secrecy being removed by unanimous vote, on the Alabama claims. This oration was rather an indictment of the English Government, and a passionate denunciation of its bad faith and covert hostility to the North, than the logical setting forth of the claims which the United States could put before a board of arbitration. Mr. Sumner's views of "consequential damages" were not urged before the Geneva Board; the award adjudged against the English Government was based on the actual and positive damage done by the Southern privateers.

Mr. Sumner's private life was eminently upright and pure. He married the widow of Congressman Hooper, but was divorced last year. The causes of the disagreement were never publicly known. In manner and deportment Mr. Sumner had the stamp of a refined and high-toned gentleman. His figure was commanding; his carriage bespoke an intrepid spirit; his voice in debate was deep, yet melodious, and he stood among the chosen of the land, a man formed for leadership, esteemed and respected even by those who feared him most.

THE NEWS IN BOSTON.

UNIVERSAL REGRET EXPRESSED—ACTION OF PUBLIC BODIES TO BE TAKEN—THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 11.—The report of the sudden illness of Senator Sumner, soon followed by the news that he was dying and then dead, created widespread sorrow in this city. The newspaper bulletins were scanned by eager crowds, and the final announcement was received with expressions of the deepest feeling. In the hotels his death was the theme of conversation, and in the public offices at the City Hall and the corridors of the State-house little was heard of the matters which usually engross the attention of the people's representatives, but all the thought and speech was of the sad event of the day. On the street men of opposite political creeds united in mourning the loss of the one man in America whom all pronounced to be a statesman worthy to rank with the few whose fame can be limited to no age or country. At the City Hall the opinion was emphatically in favor of official action which would testify in some degree to the feeling in the community, which was proud to know Mr. Sumner as one of its members. In the Merchants' Exchange a like feeling was exhibited during the day. The question generally was "How will the death of Mr. Sumner affect the country?" instead of "How will the sales of gold by Secretary Richardson affect the stock market?" If there were those among the merchants who had disagreed from the Senator upon political questions they buried those differences of opinion in one common grave, feeling that the chair now vacated around the Senate board cannot easily be filled. It is probable that the Board of Trade, as well as the Commercial Exchange, will meet to adopt resolutions appropriate to the occasion. At the State-house the question as to his probable successor was discussed, and a variety of views were brought forward. The unlooked-for responsibility which rests upon the present Legislature is fully realized. The respective merits of Dawes and Banks and Loring and the Messrs. Hoar were presented by their friends among the members while the news of the Senator's last moments was coming, and it is probable that in a few days the caucusing will become lively. Arrangements will be made to-morrow for some public expression of the popular feeling on the event, and for official recognition of it.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Crosby's greenhouses, at Nashua, N. H., were burned yesterday. The loss is $1,000.

Six of the Erie Railway strikers at Buffalo were arrested and held to bail yesterday in $1,000 each on a charge of riot.

The caulkers and ship-carpenters of Buffalo struck yesterday afternoon for an increase of pay, or the wages received previous to the panic.

The schooner Atlantic, of New-Haven, struck a squall outside and put into Portsmouth, Va., yesterday in distress.

Mrs. Mellen Eastman's house and barn at East Concord, N. H., were burned Tuesday night. Loss, $2,500; insurance, $1,500.

Capt. Wm. T. Elder, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at Philadelphia yesterday morning. He was ninety years of age.

Nine persons escaped from the Penitentiary at Laramie City, Wyoming Territory, on Monday evening by overpowering the guard. None of them have been recaptured.

Peter Clarkson, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, was killed yesterday morning near Hyde Park, by striking a bridge. He belonged to Greenbush.

The citizens of Norfolk, Va., held a mass-meeting last night for the purpose of forming a freight line of steamers to points on the Rappahanock River.

At a meeting of the Directors of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States, held at Philadelphia yesterday, Geo. H. Stuart was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

The Coroner's Jury on the inquest on the body of Jim Ferris, at Topeka, Kansas, have returned a verdict that Ferris came to his death at the hands of Fred. Olds, and that Frank Olds was a subsequent accessory.

The body of a negro known as "Drunken Billy," cook or steward of the schooner E. J. Hamilton, of New-York, was found yesterday in the dock at Richmond, Va., into which he probably fell while drunk.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—The Jersey City Boulevard bill was to-day ordered to a third reading. The Washburn Jersey City Charter was ordered to a third reading in the Senate. The bill to allow the Catholic clergy to instruct the children of their faith in the reform school at Jamesburg was lost in the House by a vote of 21 yeas to 30 nays. A service of silver was presented to Franklin S. Mills, the oldest reporter, having been thirty-five years in the House, as a testimonial of faithfulness, by the members of the Legislature and the press.

ARREST OF A GANG OF BURGLARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., March 11.—Three men, named George Wood, Frederick Bean, and David Esby, were arrested early this morning on the premises of Tancy & Hodges, wholesale boot and shoe dealers of Norfolk. This arrest has led to the discovery of a regular organized gang of burglars, numbering eighteen men, who have committed many like depredations within the past month. The men implicated are all respectably connected and occupy good social positions, and there is no apparent necessity for their adopting a life of crime. An investigation is to be held to-morrow.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE MURDERED WATCHMAN.

AN ACCOMPLICE OF THE RUFFIAN WHO KILLED NICHOLAS A. SCHWEICH IN CUSTODY—OTHER ARRESTS TO BE MADE.

Capt. John Dougherty, of the sloop James P. Wile, of Cold Spring, N. Y., who had been arrested on his own confession as an accessory to the murder of Nicholas A. Schweich, watchman, who was shot and killed by thieves on the night of the 25th ult., while in the discharge of his duty at the Hudson River Railroad, at Thirtieth street and Eleventh avenue, was brought to this City at a late hour on Tuesday night, and locked up at the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station. The details of his arrest at Cold Spring, and his confession, have already been published in THE TIMES. He was brought here in charge of Officer Theodore Morrison, of Cold Spring, and Officer Scanlan, in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and was delivered to Capt. McElwaine, of the Second Precinct. He made a statement to the Captain, in which he said that on the night of the murder he was with a gang of thieves who were robbing the freight cars at the depot. The gang had watched a car loaded with valuable merchandise from the lower freight depot, at St. John's Park. Herman Ledendorf alias "Dutch Harmon," John Gilroy, alias Conroy, alias "O. B.," and a number of others entered the yard while he was posted outside the fence to give an alarm if an officer made his appearance. After remaining there ten minutes he heard a shot fired, and saw Harmon and Gilroy climbing over the fence. They told him to look out for himself and if he "blowed" on them they would kill him. He met Harmon subsequently in a drinking-place in West Twenty-eighth street, and the latter said that he would not be taken alive. Dougherty also gave the Captain the names of a number of others of the gang of thieves who were engaged in the murder, but the names are not given at present, as Capt. McElwaine is in hopes of securing their arrest. He also said that he had been working in collusion with this gang of thieves for three years, and his sloop had been frequently used in carrying away the plunder obtained by the gang. He said that he did not know positively who shot the watchman at the depot, but thinks, from his manner subsequently, that it was Dutch Harmon, who was a very desperate man and the leader of the gang of thieves who operated about the freight depot. He always carrried a pistol, and on the night that Schweich was killed he had two revolvers. On the 4th inst., the gang, headed by Ledendorf, boarded and robbed the sloop Kate Van Tassel, lying in the North River, off the foot of Thirtieth street. They stole a boat, and in that rowed out to the sloop and boarded her; but all the plunder they got consisted of several kegs of lager-beer. He did not own the sloop James P. Wile, but whenever she was wanted he placed her at the service of the gang, and always obtained a share of the proceeds of the robberies. He was so thoroughly familiar with the Hudson River from this City to Albany and the East River and Sound as far as Providence that his services were invaluable to the gang in aiding them to dispose of the stolen property.

After Dougherty was securely locked up in a cell at the station-house Capt. McElwaine and Detectives Murphy and Clinchy started out to find those implicated by Dougherty in his confession, but they succeeded only in finding one. This man is John Gilroy, alias Conroy, alias "O. B.," a notorious thief and desperado, whom they found quietly sleeping at his home, No. 446 West Fortieth street. It will be remembered that Gilroy was arrested previously by Capt. McElwaine on a suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of Hanks' jewelry store, on Ninth avenue, during January last; but for want of evidence the Captain was compelled to release him. Immediately after the Schweich murder Gilroy was again arrested by Detective Reilly, of Central Office, on suspicion of having been concerned in that crime. He denied all knowledge of the murder, and, although he was kept locked up for over a week, no information was obtained from him nor from his mistress, who was arrested at the same time. Eventually he was discharged, and remained at large until arrested yesterday morning by Capt. Elwaine. He was locked up, although denying most positively all knowledge of the crime.

Yesterday morning Capt. Dougherty was brought before Superintendent Matsell, where he reiterated the statement as given above. He was sent to the District Attorney's office, where his statements were taken in the shape of affidavits, and he was then committed to the Tombs. The papers in the case will be presented to the Grand Jury in a few days.

Gilroy was taken before Coroner Eickhoff, who held the inquest in the case of Schweich, and was committed to the Tombs on a charge of murder.

Ledendorf, alias "Dutch Harmon," the supposed principal in the murder, is now in the Tombs, having been arrested by Patrolman Cormick, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on the 1st inst. He is a noted desperado, and it was while searching for this ruffian that Detective Leahy shot and killed Michael McNamara, in No. 539 West Twenty-ninth street, where Harmon usually lived.

Superintendent Matsell and the other Police officials at the Central Office are thoroughly impressed with the idea that Dougherty's statement is true, and that through it they confident they have reached the solution of the mystery surrounding the Schweich murder. The rest of the gang implicated by Dougherty are being looked for by the Police, and it is to be hoped that they will meet with success. Dougherty was evidently in debt, and his attack of conscience led to the admissions that led to his arrest, but since he has become sober he reiterated the same facts in a clearer manner, and with all the minor details that carry conviction with them.

POLICE TRIALS.

Commissioner Gardner presided at the Police trials yesterday morning, and heard evidence in a large number of complaints against policemen. Patrolman Daniel Frazer, of the Harbor Police, was arraigned to answer a charge of having been absent from reserve duty for three hours, and having engaged in a fight with Patrolman James White, also of the Harbor Police, on Pier No. 28 North River. Frazer, in his defense, stated that he had gone ashore to get an overcoat in which to attend the funeral of the late Henry Smith. He was gone but a few minutes, and when he returned the boat had cast off. He admitted that in the fight with White he struck him first, but White had abused him, called him opprobrious names, spat in his face, and told him to support his family better. White, in his testimony, said that a charge had been made against him, but through the influence of a prominent politician, it was dismissed, and ever since that time Frazer had been threatening him, and talked about getting square with a certain tall man.

Commissioner Gardner—Who is this tall man referred to?

White—If you want me to mention his name, I will do it.

Commissioner Gardner—Certainly.

White—Thurlow Weed.

Both officers produced testimony of previous good character, and the case was referred to the board for action.

Patrolmen John Mangin and James McGrath, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, were charged with having been off post, in the hallway of a house in Sixth avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, at 6:30 o'clock on the morning of the 23d ult. Their excuse was that the man who lives in the house had some friends up stairs playing "draw poker," and he called the officers in as a practical joke to alarm his friends. When coming out of the hallway they were met by the Roundsman, Commissioner Gardner told the officers that they had better get the practical joker to pay the fines which would be imposed upon them for neglect of duty. The charges against Patrolman John Doyle, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who on the 25th ult. shot and killed Mary Lawler, were brought up. Of course the officer did not put in an appearance, and, after some evidence had been taken in relation to the murder, Doyle was dismissed the department.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

The Board of Police met yesterday afternoon and it was resolved that the drill of the force, which has been suspended for some time, be resumed, and it was also determined that the class of instruction be-ld in the manual of arms two days in each week under the direction of Commissioner Duryee. It was announced that on consultation with the Mayor that the proposed route for the St. Patrick's procession was modified so that the review take place on the Union square plaza instead of at the City Hall, and that the procession pass through Thirty-third street instead of Thirty-fourth street. The question of auditing bills on which the board has been divided by Commissioner Charlick and Gardner insisting upon the bills being audited by the full board, and Commissioners Duryee and Russell demanding that they be first audited by the Finance Committee, was settled yesterday by the Committees on Finance and Station-houses going into joint session for the purpose of auditing the bills. The committees, which comprise the four members of the board, remained in session nearly three hours, during which nearly all the bills pending against the board were audited, and at the meeting of the board to-day will be passed for payment.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange yesterday morning, the applications of the following gentlemen for admission as members were approved. The list is the longest ever presented to the board for approval at one meeting: Erastus P. Amerman, E. Aspinwall, Amos M. Atwell, George Bechtel, S. Bolmo, J. W. Copmann, Jno. H. Disbrow, Robert J. Dowlass, F. B. Dole, Chas. B. Hogg, Frederick Jones, E. Landon, T. W. Leonard, George Lissignolo, Jno. W. Morgan, Geo. E. Nichols, Thomas Norton, Wm. H. Nostrand, Philip Jacob Ohliger, Wm. Rasmus, F. A. Seavey, Geo. H. Street, Joshua S. Tucker, J. Louis Walsh, J. M. Weeks, W. T. Wells, Geo. J. Whitney. On Saturday next there will be held an important meeting of merchants and railway managers at the Exchange, for the discussion of the subject of the needed terminal facilities in this City and the cause of delays in the delivery of grain and produce shipments.

THE CHALLIS-WOODHULL LIBEL.

SEVENTH DAY OF THE TRIAL—ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE—ADDRESS OF MR. BROOKE.

Yesterday was the seventh day of the trial of Victoria C. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin, and James H. Blood, indicted for libeling Luther C. Challis, in *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*. The prospect of the speedy termination of the case had the effect of filling the Court of General Sessions yesterday to its utmost capacity, and hundreds who were anxious to hear the summing up address of counsel were unable to gain admission. The prosecution was represented by Mr. Knox, Ex-Judge Fullerton being indisposed. At 11:30 A. M., Mr. Charles W. Brooke began his address to the jury for the defense. He alluded to the embarrassments under which the defendants had labored from the commencement of the trial, having failed, after the most strenuous efforts, to procure the attendance of those witnesses whose testimony would have proved the truth of the allegations contained in the alleged libel. The issues in the case were two-fold—first, the truth of the charges, and secondly, the justifiable motive of the defendants in publishing them. The nature of the charges was in itself sufficient to keep the witnesses whose testimony was essential from coming on the stand and testifying to their truth, and this fact explained the absence of those parties who had been attached, but who had found it convenient to remove themselves beyond the reach of the officers of the law. Counsel then read the libelous article, as well as the one by which it was prefaced, and in his elaborate comments contended that the doctrines enunciated in those articles were never more fully illustrated than in the manner in which the defendants (because of their sex) had been prosecuted during the present trial. Counsel claimed that the charges contained in the article had been fully proved by the evidence for the defense, and argued that the motive of the prisoners in publishing them was of the purest kind. Mr. Brooke then alluded to the fact that Mr. Challis had not been placed on the stand until the testimony adduced on the part of the defense had made it necessary, and contended that the natural act of an injured or libeled man would have been to refute the charges published against him before waiting to frame his testimony from that of the witness for the defense. A recess was taken at 2 o'clock, and on resuming, at 2:30, Mr. Brooke continued his address. Counsel reviewed the evidence in the case at great length, with the view of showing the discrepancies which existed between the testimony for the prosecution and that produced for the defense; and in the course of his argument referred in scathing terms to the character of the complainant. In conclusion, Mr. Brooke defined the law of libel, and the circumstances by which the publication of libelous articles was justified, concluding his address with an eloquent appeal for the acquittal of his client. Counsel spoke for four hours and a half, during which he was listened to with breathless attention by the occupants of the crowded court-room, who evinced their sympathies with the speaker by applause, which was speedily suppressed. At the conclusion of the argument the court adjourned until to-day, when counsel for the prosecution will reply.

THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS' SOCIETY.

Pursuant to notice, a special meeting of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society was held, yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the association, No. 35 Beaver street. Mr. Charles Bellows, President, stated that the object of the meeting was to hear the report of the joint Executive and Legislative Committee. The minutes of the previous regular meeting were read and approved. Mr. William M. Fleiss, of the Committee on Legislation, stated that he had addressed letters to representatives at Washington, expressing the willingness of the society to furnish all information in their power touching upon the bill now before Congress to form a commission to regulate the liquor traffic. The Treasurer, Mr. H. G. Schmidt, reported the sum of $5,500 in the treasury to the credit of the society. Mr. Robert Mackie, of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution and By-laws, recommended certain amendments relating to government, which were adopted. The Secretary announced the receipt of letters from Messrs. Copplemann & Co., Rheims, and Messrs. Deinhard & Co., Coblentz on the Rhine, requesting election as honorary members of the society. A unanimous election of the respective firms followed. Mr. Thomas McMullen, in succeeding to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. D. A. Seymour, becomes one of the Council and a member of the Finance Committee. On motion, the Chair appointed Messrs. Lesser, McMullen, and Tracy a committee to answer communications made to the society charging its members with aiding the cause of intemperance in the pursuit of their business as importers and dealers. The Secretary, Mr. Bonfort, who, with Col. Lesser, visited Washington as a committee to urge the passage of a bill changing the duties on still wines from an ad valorem to a specific value, reported that the committee arrived in time to arrest the passage in the House of a bill fixing the specific duties on still wines at fifty cents per gallon and 25 per case, and by subsequent endeavors obtained a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Ways and Means Committee favoring the fixing of a specific duty of forty cents per gallon and $1 50 per case, as desired by the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society. The ground taken by the society is that the fluctuations in the prices of imported wines make it necessary that a specific duty should be allowed, in justice to importers. In the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury the facts are shown that the importations of still wines into the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, were 9,357,863 gallons, and that the revenue therefrom was fully five-sevenths of the entire revenue from imported wines. The Secretary thought that the fixing of a specific duty of fifty cents per gallon might check shipments, but that no such result would happen if the duty was fixed at forty cents per gallon. Further, that by the proposed change from ad valorem to specific duty, as urged, there would be a gain therefrom in revenue to the Government of nearly $6,000 annually. A committee of the society will again visit Washington to effect the passage of the bill fixing the duty at forty cents and $1 50, as stated. After the transaction of miscellaneous business the meeting adjourned.

THE "IMPERIAL GUARD."

The proposed organization of a new regiment to be styled the "Imperial Guard," out of compliment to the Empire City, is the latest sensation in National Guard circles. According to the programme the organization is to number 500 members, and be entirely independent, its professed object being instruction in the school of the soldier, without that tax on the time of its members which is incumbent on the members of the National Guard, and by its receptions during the Winter months to promote social union and fellowship among its members. The proposed uniform is scarlet coat with gold trimmings, dark-blue pants, bear-skin hat, black belts, light-blue overcoats, (same as worn by the National Guard,) fatigue cap; the cost of the complete uniform will be about $125. The armory building which it is proposed to erect will contain a meeting-room, reading-room, and library, a suite of parlors, hat and cloak rooms, a banqueting hall, property-rooms for the safe keeping of such articles of uniform as the members may desire to leave at the armory, and a large assembly-room, with galleries sufficient to accommodate some 4,000 persons, exclusive of the floor, which will accommodate some 1,500 more. This hall will be one of the finest and largest in the country. Receptions will be given by the Imperial Guard during the Winter for the members and invited guests only—no tickets to be sold. These receptions will be on a scale of splendor surpassing those of any similar organization. The expenses of membership in the Imperial Guard will be: Uniform, $125; annual dues, $20.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Matters still look dull about Wall street and vicinity. The election in Boston of the directory of the Union Pacific Company was a theme of some interest yesterday afternoon. A dispatch from Boston during the day stated that Mr. L. P. Morton, of this City, had declined to be chosen a Director of the Union Pacific Company, was received; but the reasons of that gentleman therefor were kept private. To-day the Customs office will be open only from 9 o'clock until 10 o'clock, for the clearance of vessels. The Sub-Treasury will also be closed. The sale of $500,000 gold set down for to-day at noon at the Sub-Treasury, will take place at the same hour to-morrow.

SALE OF WORKS OF ART.

An extensive sale of oil-paintings commences to-day at Schenk's sale-rooms, and will be continued during to-morrow. The catalogus comprises 171 paintings, which are representative of numerous schools of art, and in which subjects of great variety are treated. The works of native artists are numerous, and those of several foreign artists of repute are included in the collection. Among the most notable paintings which will be offered for sale to-day are "Autumn on the Adirondack Lake," the work of Charles Chapin, New-York, and "A Frosty Night in Normandy," by James Crawford Thom, New-York. The collection which will be offered for sale to-morrow includes a large number of works that have won the approval of connoisseurs and art critics. The most notable of these are "Early Winter, First Snow," by Mr. Thom; "Lake George" by J. W. Casilear, New-York; "Street Scene," Emil Vernier, Paris; "Reading the News," Theo. Gerard, Brussels; "Summer Morning," James M. Hart, New-York; "A Woodland," Charles Jess, Paris; "The First Declaration," M. Cosoman, Paris; and "Shepherdess and Sheep," L. Ritschardt, Munich. Most of the artists mentioned are represented also by other works, but these are the most prominent. Nearly all the painting s will be sold either with or without the frames, and as the latter are priced on the catalogue, and it is optional with the purchaser of the picture to take the frame or not at the figure so stated. In the few cases in which no price is set down for the frames, they are included with the painting.

THE FREEMAN MATRICIDE.

EVIDENCE OF THE SISTERS OF THE PRISONER—AN ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Yesterday was the third day of the trial of Joseph W. Freeman for the murder of his mother, at Bergen, N. J. The court-room was crowded, as on the previous days, and among the audience were several ladies, friends of the family, who seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings. Immediately after the opening of the court Miss Harriet Freeman was recalled. She testified: After my brother's return from the West he had a wound in his head, and said he had shot himself; he complained of a buzzing in the head, and of deafness and blindness; he would become very much excited about trivial matters, and manifested his excitement by walking violently around the room, swinging his hands, and shouting. He had very few acquaintances. After he came back from the West he seemed to be more melancholy than before. Witness corroborated Mrs. Turner's statement that her brother took all the medicine he could find about the house, and continued: Last Spring mother said to Joseph that every young man ought to do something to occupy his time; he said he would get something as soon as an opportunity offered. This conversation was repeated several times on different occasions, and during the course of them he sometimes became very much excited; he had a notion that people were talking about his being at home, and he thought, possibly, that mother had told people about it. I think mother did speak to people about it. Among other reasons that he assigned for not having employment, he said he was physically incapacitated from doing certain kinds of work by reason of his deafness and blindness. He was very sensitive about the wound in his head. His excitement would sometimes be accompanied by anger. When we had discussions with him we would all get angry. He evinced his anger by violent gestures. He was very little, talking very sadly, and always taking a gloomy view of every subject. I think he had not spoken to any member of the family for a week or two before the shooting, and for some days before it he acted as if under some sort of suppressed excitement.

Myra Freeman, another sister of the prisoner, was the next witness called. Her account of the shooting was the same in effect as that of the previous witness, she and her sister Harriet having both fled from the room at the time their brother drew the pistol and declared his intention of killing himself. She testified that the conversation between them previous to the occurrence was carried on in the natural tone, and the prisoner's manner was the same as usual. The witness was not cross-examined.

Officer Smith testified that he arrested the prisoner. Capt. Benson testified that after Freeman had been arrested, witness asked him why he had shot his mother, and the prisoner replied that it was accidental. County Physician Buck was the last witness called. He testified that he went to the house on the night of the murder, discovered a pistol-shot wound midway between the two shoulders and on a line with the base of the shoulder-blades. The next day he made the post-mortem examination. He discovered the ball in the cavity of the chest. It had passed almost through the body, inflicted wounds from which instant death might have been expected. At 5 o'clock the court adjourned for the day.

HEAVY EXPORTATIONS FROM CUBA.

Officers of merchant vessels lately arrived from the north of Cuba report an extraordinary activity in the sugar trade of that island. The harbors of Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Cardenas are crowded with shipping, and the business of exporting the large sugar crop of the late season is progressing with great rapidity. In the harbor of Cienfuegos are over 200 sail, at Matanzas 150, and at other ports a corresponding number. Money is plenty, and American specie especially so. Just now the insurrectionists happen to be doing little or nothing, and the planters are in good spirits on account of this, combined with the happy prospects in the way of trade, have inspired the wealthy Spaniards of these ports with more than usual valorgloryory. They boast that they will never give up the "Ever Faithful Isle" as long as they can raise a dollar out of her. The exportations of sugar to London, Liverpool, and Queenstown are very heavy, scores of vessels taking in cargo for these ports along the northern coast, and as far east and south as Santiago de Cuba.

DEATH OF DR. BONDI.

Rev. Dr. J. Bondi, editor and proprietor of the *Hebrew Leader*, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 204 West Twenty-fifth street. The deceased was born at Dresden, Saxony, in 1804. He came to this country some twenty years ago, and during the last nine years of his life was actively engaged in the editorial duties of the *Hebrew Leader*. At the time he became connected with this journal, it was called the *Israelite*, but under his management the title was changed to that which it at present bears. Dr. Bondi was a gentleman of extensive attainments, and was highly esteemed among his brethren as a ripe Hebrew scholar and dog matist.

STABBED FIVE TIMES.

Frederick Miller and Wolf Schreband were held in $2,000 bail yesterday, by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of stabbing and beating Louis Schaff, of No. 110 Chrystie street. The affair occurred on the night of the 7th of March, but Schaff was unable to go to court until yesterday, owing to the severity of his injuries. He states that he was attacked by the prisoners in Rivington street, and that Miller held him by the arms while Schreband stabbed him. The wounds inflicted are five in number, being three gashes in the face, one on the side of the head, and one in the left hand. Schaff says that he gave the prisoners no cause whatever for such an attack.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and interest, $23,819 20; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $102,595 07; collection of assessments and interest, $3,632 80; market rents, $1,115 50; water rents, $471 45; licenses, Mayor's office, $47; fees, &c., Marine Court, $297 55; total, $132,378 57. Controller Green paid on Tuesday, through Paymaster Fails, laborers on "small pipes," "repairing Croton pipes," &c., from Dobbs' Ferry down, their wages to 1st inst., amounting to $24,067. The warrants for inspectors of election, poll clerks, and landlords in the late special election in the Twenty-first Assembly District are now ready for payment.

THE VACANCY IN THE POLICE BOARD.

The effort to hold a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, to take action on Mr. Andrews' nomination for Police Commissioner, seems to have been temporarily abandoned, the requisite number of names not having been signed to the call. His confirmation, however, is regarded by some of the Aldermen as only a matter of time, and the comparatively long adjournment ordered by the board will not affect it in the least. A rumor was circulated yesterday that Mr. Andrews had declined to become a candidate, but it was found to be wholly untrue.

THE LITTLE NECK MURDERER.

Hon. B. W. Downing, District Attorney of Queens County, received a reply yesterday morning from Gov. Dix in answer to the application for a requisition upon the Governor of Massachusetts for the murderers of Graham at Little Neck. The Governor of Massachusetts writes that the prisoners are now under a sentence of twenty years in his State, and as they must be pardoned in order to be released, he thinks, considering the severity of the sentence, that it is not advisable that a certainty of punishment in Massachusetts should be relinquished for an uncertainty in New-York.

DOUBLE OFFICE HOLDING.

In the case of James Ryan, who, at the same time held the office of Assistant Clerk of Special Sessions, and was a member of the Legislature, the appeal from the decision of Judge Joseph F. Daly awarding plaintiff a mandamus to compel Controller Green to pay salary as clerk, was argued yesterday in Common Pleas, General Term, and decision reserved. The defense in the case was, that plaintiff could not hold two offices.

A MARSHAL OUT OF TROUBLE.

The complaint made by Mrs. Wenth against Marshal Joseph Phillips, of the Third District Court, was decided yesterday by Mayor Havemeyer. Mrs. Wenth charged the Marshal with not serving a warrant of dispossession on her tenant at No. 6 East Sixteenth street, but testimony was given for the defense, to the effect that the complainant did not come to the house to take possession within the time agreed upon by the parties. The Mayor dismissed the charge.

A CHEERFUL WIFE.

Anne McClinchy was held in $500 bail yesterday, by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court, charged by her husband, Patrick McClinchy, with hitting him over the head with a large hammer. Patrick offered a mild remonstrance to his better half, and she expressed her dislike of such conduct by the hammer. Patrick's skull is of a very thick order, and is not fractured.

THE M'NAMARA HOMICIDE.

Patrick J. Leahy, the detective, indicted for the manslaughter of the old man McNamara, was admitted to bail yesterday in the sum of $20,000

CUBA.

JOVELLAR'S DECREES—MATTERS AT SAGUA—GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, March 5, 1874.

The effects of the first decree of Gen. Jovellar calling on one out of every ten volunteers to take the field, are now visible throughout the island. The Vuelta Abajo, Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Colon, and surrounding jurisdictions have all furnished their contingent, and as far as appearances go the conscripts form a fine body of men, far superior to the soldiers arriving from Spain, to judge from the intelligent looks of the majority. Many of the drafted volunteers have seen service in the field ere this, and this class will soon be accustomed again to military life. This will not be so easy to the rest of the *movilizados*, who have never been under any other control than that of volunteer officers, whose rule is equivalent to none at all. The whole number of volunteers thus mobilized is estimated at about 10,000, and adding to this force another thousand regulars recently arrived from Spain, the Spanish army in the field has been increased by 11,000 men. It is expected that within a month about 5,000 white and colored militia will be ready to go to the interior, and the Spaniards think that with this increase of 16,000 effective men the insurgents will not only be kept in check, but also be driven out of the Central Department. A few go even so far as to count on an early close of the war, in consequence of a collapse of the rebellion. The Cubans do not share this belief, but on the contrary are more hopeful of success than ever. They calculate that one-fourth of the recent levies will join the insurgent forces at the first opportunity, though I do not see the reasons for believing in such a wholesale desertion of Spaniards at present. While the sugar-producing districts are not molested, and merchants and planters have the needful to pay taxes with, sufficient funds will always be raised to pay the army in the field and supply its needs. If, however, the insurgents should pass the Trocha and burn the sugar plantations, then the taxes could not so easily be collected, the paper money would have little or no value, and the consequent financial crisis would be the defeat of the Spanish cause. Only then would there be any desertions on a grand scale. At least, all Spanish soldiers who desired to remain in Cuba, would then join the insurgents, but the insurrection itself would also change its character. The insurgents have made several ineffectual efforts to inaugurate a diversion in their favor by carrying the war into the Cinco Villas, but the small bodies which crossed the Trocha did not receive the assistance and co-operation they undoubtedly expected.

THE SAGUA INSURRECTION.

One of the wealthiest sugar-producing districts of the island is that of Sagua la Grande, and when the report reached this city on Saturday that the insurgents had made their appearance there the wealthy planters of the surrounding districts began to flock about the palace and ask the General for news and troops. The accounts published by the Havana journals are more or less garbled, but the truth concerning the movement I have learned from private letters, most of which were written by Spaniards. A body of 100 cavalry crossed the old Trocha, and passing rapidly through the jurisdiction of Remedios appeared on the 24th at Jiquiabo, where they were discovered by a chance party of hunters, of whom they captured two, while the third managed to escape, and gave the alarm. The intention was to remain in hiding until the 1st of March, when the men were to be joined by several hundred recruits from the surrounding jurisdictions, and even from Matanzas. The discovery, however, spoiled this plan, and on the following day over 1,400 volunteers and regulars started from Sagua, Quemado de Guines, and Colon to attack them. The insurgents had in the meantime moved toward Mango Large, and a small body looked for the place in the Berberia mountains where they expected to find reinforcements and provisions. The troops got between the two, and the small body was followed and met at Monte Luisa, while the main body continued its retreat toward the Trocha. The small body, consisting principally of recruits which had joined on the 25th and 26th, most of whom were volunteers, seeing that escape was impossible, scattered and surrendered to the pursuers, fourteen giving themselves up, while the remaining six or seven are still at large. The large body passed by San Domingo, where they were joined by about forty new-comers, and ere this have probably repassed the Trocha into the Central Department, although some letters affirm that they are still on this side, in the mountains near Mayajigua. Another small body made its appearance near Villa Clara, apparently acting in concert with the Sagua party, but left before doing any damage.

THE DEATH OF CESPEDES.

Private telegrams from Santiago de Cuba, published by the *Diario*, announce that Cespedes has been killed by the San Quentin battalion, and that his body was brought to that city and recognized. Cespedes will always occupy a page in history as the first leader and principal inaugurator of the Cuban revolution. Although not a Bolivar, he was certainly a man of ability, and if he had remained impartial, instead of placing himself at the head of one of the political parties, striving for the supremacy in the insurgent ranks, he would, undoubtedly, have retained the Presidential chair until his death. Some time ago I gave full particulars of the mode of his removal from the Presidency and the temporary occupation of the office by the Marquis of Santa Lucia, who is reported to be a much abler man than his predecessor. Mr. Cespedes leaves a wife in New-York, and, I believe, a son by a former marriage. Two years ago his death would have been a great calamity to the Cuban cause, as he then represented the "free Cuba" idea at home and abroad. At present his loss cannot be considered a political event but simply that of a distinguished political personage.

PATENT MEDICINES.

The *Gaceta* publishes a decree prohibiting journals from advertising any patent medicines, unless the Medical Academy and the Government have first given their consent. As the local apothecaries, but more particularly the physicians, are interested that the sale of foreign patent medicines should be as small as possible, the origin and intent of this order is evident.

A BLOW TO SPANISH "ETIQUETTE."

The United States frigate Wabash arrived here on Monday, and on Tuesday Admiral Case and some of his officers, as usual, paid their respects to the Captain General. On Wednesday another barrier of Spanish court etiquette received a severe blow; the Captain General disregarded the old law which prevented a Captain General from being affable and polite, and which was instituted orignally from motives of prudence. Captain Generals were prohibited from visiting any foreign men-of-war, as the ship might carry them off and hold them as hostages. Those days have passed, and even if a few dozen Spanish Generals should be carried off, there would still be enough left for all practical purposes. On Wednesday at noon Gen. Jovellar visited the Wabash, the crew manning the yards and giving a good Anglo-Saxon hurrah, the guns in the meanwhile firing a royal salute. Jovellar was accompanied by Gen. Riquelme; he was received by the Admiral on the gangway. The General expressed himself as exceedingly well satisfied with what he saw, and appeared astonished that an American man-of-war had real guns and real sailors on board, as the different Spanish Generals had always made fun of American vessels, and represented them as little better than tubs. After the Captain General and Admiral had remained a little while in the latter's cabin and taken some refreshments, Jovellar returned ashore. Such meetings will tend greatly to destroy the ill-feeling between Spaniards and Americans.

SIGNOR SALVINI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Signor Salvini inaugurated his performance on Sunday evening with "La Morte Civile." On Monday came "Ingomar," and "Francesca da Rimini" on Tuesday. If Salvini had been a *cocotte*, instead of a great artist, he would certainly have drawn larger, though scarcely more appreciative audiences. It is expected, however, that his audiences will be larger in future, but, excepting Ristori, no actor of merit has of late years been able to do much. Cancan and similar attractions are better understood.

THE GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

A meeting of the lot-owners of Green-Wood Cemetery was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Cemetery, to hear the thirty-fifth annual report of the Trustees. When the meeting had been called to order Mr. J. W. C. Leveridge was called upon to preside, and Mr. J. A. Perry was chosen as Secretary. The Treasurer reports the total receipts for the year to be $366,638 03, and the total expenditure $368,260 45. Five hundred and thirty-three lots were sold last year, which makes a total of 21,422 lots sold since the opening of the Cemetery, and 5,757 interments were added during the year to a total of 161,376. The sum of $4,052 96 has been added to the trust fund for the special care of private lots and improvements, and the fund now amounts to $224,201 03. During the past year the receiving tomb has been greatly enlarged to meet the demand for increased accommodation, the new apartments being well lighted and ventilated. Surface drainage has also been attended to, and arrangements have been made for a permanent disposition of the overflow from Lake Sylvan water.

THE LEGAL PROBLEM OF "CHARITY."

WAS MRS. VAN BRUGH MARRIED OR NOT?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that some criticism on the action or plot of the play called "Charity," by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, and now performed at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in this City, is based on the assumed doubt left in the minds of the audience as to whether the dramatist intended it to be understood that *Mrs. Van Brugh*, one of the characters, was really married to her supposed late husband, Capt. Van Brugh. I saw the same point alluded to in English notices of the play when it was produced in London, and did not at that time exactly see where the doubt could arise as to the lady's actual status. Here is the position of the parties: *Mrs. Van Brugh*, who is known as a widow lady of the highest respectability and of great wealth, lives in a suburb of London with her daughter *Eva*. Her husband, Capt. Van Brugh, has been dead a few years; she and he lived together as man and wife for about twelve or fifteen years. He had a former wife, whose maiden name was *Martha Vane*. All the property owned by *Mrs. Van Brugh* was derived by her under the will of her godfather, and is left to her as "the wife of Capt. Van Brugh." Now the villain of the piece, *Old Smalley*, endeavors to prove that she was not legally married to Capt. Van Brugh, because *Martha Vane*, the first wife, was still living at the time of *Mrs. Van Brugh's* marriage. *Smalley* being the next of kin of the godfather, who devised the property to the last-named lady, expects to get it all if that devise does not take effect. To that end *Smalley* searches the records in Australia, where *Martha Vane* died, for proofs of the date of her death. He finds it was in 1855. But it was not until a year after that Capt. Van Brugh married our heroine. The second marriage was therefore legal. So *Smalley* alters the certificate so as to read 1865 instead of 1855, and confronts *Mrs. Van Brugh* with this evidence of the illegality of her marriage with the Captain. Now here comes the strange part of her story. She confesses to *Smalley* that she never went through the form of marriage with Capt. Van Brugh. This disclosure made public, of course ruins her in the world's estimation, and her consequent struggles and sorrows form the theme of those powerful and touching portions of the drama in which the harshness of the hypocrite, *Smalley*, *Fred.*, his son, (who breaks off his engagement to her daughter,) and *Skinner*, is contrasted with the charity and kindness of *Bishop Atheiney* and his son *Ted*.

But after the agony has culminated, the detective, *Fitz-Partington*, aided by *Ruth Tredgett*, the reformed tramp, produce the proof of *Smalley's* wickedness, and establish the true date of *Martha Vane's* death, viz., 1855. All the friends of *Mrs. Van Brugh* then rejoice at finding, as they say, that, "the first wife being dead at the time, *Mrs. Van Brugh's* marriage to the Captain was legal." Now, say the writers who comment on the play, here is the puzzle:

First—If *Mrs. Van Brugh's* marriage was really married to the Captain, how can she be reinstated by any proof of the prior death of the first wife?

After seeing the play, as I did last Tuesday, and with pleasure, it seems to me that Mr. Gilbert, the author, has not committed an error in his law. It would be odd if he were to publish a play in England open to such criticism. The play itself bears in several parts evidence that *Mrs. Van Brugh* really was married to Capt. Van Brugh, notwithstanding her assumed confession to the contrary.

First—*Smalley* says in one place that *Fitz-Partington* told him he had proof that a ceremony of marriage took place between her and the Captain. It was on the belief in this that *Smalley* threatens her with a prosecution for bigamy, because there could be no bigamy without a previously formal marriage between them while *Martha Vane* lived.

Second—What does *Mrs. Van Brugh's* confession of "no marriage" amount to? She made it under his threat to prosecute her for bigamy. She would be safe from conviction if there was no evidence there were no formal marriage. It is evident that it was in the first place a desperate expedient to save herself and her daughter from degradation.

Third—But it may be said that in the first part of the play, before *Smalley* threatens, she was nervous and apprehensive whenever her marriage was alluded to, and refused to give the date of it. Of course—for she had always heard a rumor that her husband's first wife was still living when she married him, and until she knew when that woman died would not give the date of her own marriage. This is clear from what she says in her scene with *Smalley*.

Fourth—Still, it may be said that, when making her confession of "no marriage" to *Smalley*, she was too terribly agonized for a woman who was merely suffering a falsehood to screen herself from a felon's punishment. Also, that, to a lady of refinement, it was less disgraceful to be a bigamist than an avowed party in a dishonorable connection. It is so, and I infer from that scene and the rest of the play that *Mrs. Van Brugh* was in truth, as she believed she did, when she confessed to no "ceremony" of marriage between her and her late husband. But nevertheless, that confession by no means proved she was not married. A marriage between her and the Captain might be perfectly valid without any special ceremony, although we do not know it.

It is only for certain legal proceedings that a ceremony must be proved, as I am told, and as some reading seems to prove. It has been said that "in all civil cases, except for crim. con., general reputation is sufficient evidence of the marriage of the parties and reception by their friends as man and wife, is sufficient proof of marriage." This was the language of Lord Kenyon. And, also, "general reputation is sufficient evidence of a marriage to entitle a son to inherit property." Now, in order to avoid bigamy and her right to the property left to her by her godfather as "Capt. Van Brugh's wife" it would seem that *Mrs. Van Brugh's* claim was beyond dispute, as she had been for twelve or fifteen years living with Capt. Van Brugh as his wife, acknowledged, introduced, and known everywhere as such, having a daughter, the fruit of their union, and enjoying for years property left her as such wife.

I take it, therefore, that *Mrs. Van Brugh's* shame at making her avowal of no ceremony was natural while she was ignorant of her rights, but that she was all along entitled to the rights of wife, and that her sole fear was allayed when the prior death of *Martha Vane* was established. In this State it is a good marriage if a man and woman say in any company, "we take each other for husband and wife," (or respectively;) but there is precious little ceremony about that.

I write this in support of a play so good that it ought not to have so glaring a fault as inconsistency imputed to it, for of all the English plays we have had in ten years, this is by all odds, as I think, the "brightest and best"—at least the unparalleled demonstrations of laughter, tears, and applause of Tuesday night made me believe so. EX-JURIST.

RAILROAD NOTES.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD REFUSING TO PAY TAXES.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Western Union	74½	100 Erie....s60.	43⅝
400 do	74⅝	100 do	44⅛
500 do	74	200 St. Paul	42⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Rock Island	105⅝
500 Harlem	131	100 Ohio & Miss....s3.	30⅝
100 Union Pacific	33⅝	1700 N. Y. C. & Hud.	104⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	300 North-west'n	52⅝
700 Lake Shore....s3.	78⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo....b3.	30
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 N. J. Central	105⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	600 Tol. & Wab	46⅝
200 Pacific Mail	42⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81	119⅝	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	119
10,000 do	119½	97,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65	120¼
20,000 U.S.5s,10-40C.	113⅝	5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67	116⅞
10,000 do....b. c.	113⅝	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	119½
36,000 U.S.5-20C.,'62	117	6,000 U.S.5s,10-40R.	113⅛
10,000 do	117	35,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	114⅞
1,000 do....b. c.	116⅞		
50,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	116⅝		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex coup.	70⅝	100 Erie....b. c.	44⅝
20,000 Tenn. 6s, old, coup. on	91½	100 do....s60.	44⅛
1,000 do	91⅝	500 do....s30.	44⅝
2,000 N. C. 6s, new, A. & O.	20	1100 do	44⅞
4,000 Erie 1st....b. c.	103½	100 Mich. Cen.	86
8,000 Erie 2d....s3.	100	150 Morris & Essex	92⅝
2,000 Erie 3d	98	1400 Un. Pac....b. c.	33⅞
1,000 Chi.&N.W.1st	102	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st	85	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,000 do	85⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000 Un. P. 10s,Inc.	77	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	82⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 Mich. So. 2d	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8s	109	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	91¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 N.J.C.1st,new	106	1400 L. S. & M. S. b. c.	78⅝
14,000 N.J.Cen.Conv....s3.	101⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 Chi. & M. 1st	93	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 W. Un. T. 7s	97½	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000 Ches. & O. 1st	56	100 Alton & T. H.	12
1,000 Del. L. & W.2d	103½	200 Chi. & N. W....b. c.	52½
5 Fourth Nat. Bk.	105	[illegible]	[illegible]
27 Continental Bk.	76	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Park Bank	140	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 W. U. Tel., b.c., c.	74	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Pac. Mail....b. c.	42⅜	10 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	71½
[illegible]	[illegible]	400 Chi. & R.I.b. c.s3.	105⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	102 C., B. & Q....b. c.	103⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	600 C.,M. & St. P. b. c.	42⅜
100 Harlem....b. c.	131	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Pac. of Mo.b.c.b3.	39⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
30 N. Y. C. & H.	104⅜	1100 C.,M.&St.P.S.b.c.	79
[illegible]	[illegible]	500 T., W. & W....b. c.	46⅞
25 N. J. C....b. c.	105⅛	100 H. & St. Jo....b. c.	30⅝
100 C., C. & I. C.b.c.	29⅞	100 At. & P. Pf....b. c.	17½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1100 Western Union	74	100 St. Paul Scrip	80
200 N. Y. C. & H....s3.	104⅜	1100 Union Pacific	33⅜
100 Lake Shore	78⅝	100 Tol. & Wab....b3.	46⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Han. & St. Jo.	30⅝
200 Rock Island	105⅞	100 C., C. & I. C.	30
400 North-western	52⅞	200 Atlan. & Pac. Pf.	17⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Ohio & Miss.	30⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$3,000 U.S.5-20C.,'62	117⅛	$3,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81....b. c.	114⅛
1,000 do	117⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Erie 3d M.	98	1000 L.S.&Mo.So.b. c.	78⅞
7,000 Un. Pac. 1st	85	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 U. Pac.7s, L.G.	83	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,000 C. P. G. B.b. c.	94⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000 West. Pac. B.	87	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 H.&St.Jo.C.b.c.	79½	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,000 C., C. & I.C.1st	91	[illegible]	[illegible]
47 Bank of America	150	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Mar. L. & M....b. c.	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Erie....b. c.	44⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 West. Un. T....b. c.	74⅝	100 Chic. & N. W.b. c.	53
100 Harlem....b. c.	131	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Un. Pac....b. c.	33⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Pac.M.S.S.Co.b.c.	42⅞	200 Chic. & R. I. b. c.	105⅞
50 N. Y. C. & H. R.	105⅛	170 C.M.&St.P.Scrip.	79
[illegible]	[illegible]	50 C., M. & St. P.b.c.	42⅞
100 Del., Lack. & W.	109⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1500 do....b. c.	110	20 C.M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	65
400 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	30⅝	200 T., W. & Wa..b. c.	47
300 C., C. & I. C....b. c.	30⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
700 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	17⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Pac. of Mo....b. c.	39⅞	200 St. L. & I. Moun.	59⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

1000 West. Un.	74⅝	100 Boston, H. & E.	1⅝
900 do	74⅝	100 North-westernb3.	53⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 St. L. & I. M.	59⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 North-west. Pf.	72
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 Rock Island	106
1100 Pac. M....b3.	43	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.	105⅝	100 St. Paul	43⅜
700 Lake Shore	79⅛	100 St. Paul Pf.	64⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	300 St. Paul Scrip	79⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 Tol. & Wab.	47⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Han. & St. Jo.	31
200 Erie	44⅝	320 Del., L. & W....b3.	110
300 Un. Pac.	33⅝	200 Ohio & Miss....b3.	31⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 C., C. & I. C.	30⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 At. & Pac. P....b3.	18
1500 do	34	100 Ill. Cen.	105

WEDNESDAY, March 11—P. M.

The Stock Exchange speculation is on the rise to-day, and closed with much buoyancy at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon. The Vanderbilt Stocks—Central, Lake Shore, and Western Telegraph—led the market early in the day, followed, after 2 o'clock, by a general advance and free demand on nearly all the Western Roads, including Union Pacific, about which much interest was expressed in the morning in connection with the annual election of Directors at Boston. This election, it seems, resulted in placing Mr. Jay Gould and four or five of his especial friends in the new Board of Management, which comprises fifteen members elected by the Stockholders, and five Government Directors appointed by the President of the United States. The Stock of the Road advanced from 33@33¼ to 34@34⅛ ℘ cent., on the Boston telegrams announcing the accession of the Gould interest to the Management. The permanent effect of this movement is, necessarily, from the antecedents of Mr. Gould, the subject of much discussion and of a variety of opinion, on the Street, but the prevailing belief is that Mr. Gould has both the will and power to put the Stock up on his own election, let the selling be from what quarter it may.

The excitement in the market taking a more general range in the Afternoon, the Union Pacific election was made almost a secondary consideration, and the Stocks of New-York Central, Lake Shore, the North-wests, Rock Island, St. Pauls, &c., were all in high favor on the signs of a general *Bullish* market.

Closing Quotations—MARCH 11.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	114½	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120	120⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119¼	119⅛
American Gold	111⅞	112
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84	$4 84
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104½	105⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅜	106⅛
Pacific Mail	42½	43⅛
St. Paul Common	42	43⅜
Western Union	73⅞	75⅛
Union Pacific	33⅜	34
Lake Shore	78½	79⅝
Toledo and Wabash	46⅛	48
Harlem	130⅛	131⅛
North-west	52⅛	54⅛
North-west Preferred	71	72⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	30	31⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna	109¼	110¼
Central New-Jersey	104½	105⅛
Panama	114½	115⅛
St. Paul Preferred	63⅛	65⅛
Erie	44	44⅝
Atlantic and Pacific	17⅛	18

The sales of Gold to-day were firmer than yesterday, although irregular early in the day; the whole range 111¾@111⅞@111⅞@112 per cent. The Exchange on London is $4 84 to the £ Sterling on actual transactions for Cash in first-class Bills. The Public Funds are strong on the rise in Gold and the continued large Domestic demand. The Sub-Treasury received for Customs, yesterday, $504,000. To-day the Office paid out $202,000 Gold Interest.

The following are the Board Exchange quotations for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ ct., reg. '81	119⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	118⅝
6 ℘ ct., coup., '81	119⅝	5-20 reg., '67	118⅝
5-20 reg., '62	116⅞	5-20 coup., '67	119
5-20 coup., '62	117	5-20 reg., '68	118
5-20 reg., '64	118⅜	5-20 coup., '68	118⅛
5-20 coup., '64	118⅞	10-40 reg.	113⅛
5-20 reg., '65	118⅜	10-40 coup.	113⅞
5-20 coup., '65	120⅛	6s coup., '81	114⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	118⅝	6s Currency	116⅛

The following are the bids at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. C. 6s, '83	95	Del., L. & W. 1st	102½
N. Y. C. 6s, '87	95	Del., L. & W. 2d	101½
N. Y. C. 7s, '76	102	Del., L. & W. 7s, C.	104
N. Y. C. 1st, coup.	106	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	94
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	100	Gt. West. 1st, '88	92½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	98	Gt. West. 2d, '93	89½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	98⅝	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	88
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89	Galena & Chi. Ex.	102
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	104½	Galena & Chi. 2d	98
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	102	Chi., R. I. & P.	105
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	99⅝	Morris & Essex 1st	106
Mich. Cen. C.7s,1902	98	Morris & Essex 2d	99⅝
C. B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct.1st	110	N. J. C. 1st, new	106
M. So. 7 ℘ ct. 2d	100	N. J. C. Conv.	101⅜
M.S.&N.I.S.F.7℘ct.	104	P., F. W. & C. 1st	105½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	102½	P., F. W. & C. 2d	101¼
Buff. & Erie new bs.	96½	P., F. W. & C. 3d	95
Lake Shore Div. B.	96½	Cl. & Pitts. C. S. F.	98
Lake Shore C. C. B.	96	Cl. & Pitts. 4th	88⅝
Lake S. C. 2d, coup.	87	Chi. & Alton 1st	102
Cen. Pacific G. B.	94⅝	Ohio & M. 2d Consol.	90
Western Pacific Bs.	86	Dub. & S. C. 1st	90
Un. Pacific 1st Bds.	85	St. L. & I. M. 1st	95
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	82¼	St. L. & I. M. 2d	85
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	76	M. & S.P. 1st, 8s, P.D.	106½
Belle. & S. I. 1st, 8s.	94	M.&S.P.1st,73-10 P.D.	95
Alton & T. H. 1st	98	M.&S.P.1st,I.&M.D.	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.	86	M.&S.P.1st, C. & M.	95
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	77	M. & S. P. 2d	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102½	Chicago & Mil. 1st	89
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	97⅝	Joliet & Chi. 1st	104
Chi. & N. W. Ex. Bs.	90	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	90½
Chi. & N. W. 1st	100	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	67⅛
Chi. & N.W. C. G. B.	86	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101
C.C.C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.	102½	Bos., H. & E. 1st	29⅝
North Mo. 1st	85	Cedar F. & M. 1st	75
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	90		

The following is the latest official report of the earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

	January, 1874.	January, 1873.
Earnings	$620,715 21	$523,974 86
Expenses	309,958 68	351,567 20
Net Earnings	$310,756 53	$172,407 66

Our Philadelphia quotations denote a rise of 2@2½ ℘ cent. in Pennsylvania Central Stock, on the exhibit and result of the annual meeting of the Stockholders yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	103	
Camden and Amboy	122⅞	123
Pennsylvania Central	104⅞	105
Reading	114⅛	114⅜
Lehigh Valley	61¼	61½
Catawissa Preferred	42½	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	20	
Northern Central	38	38½
Lehigh Navigation	89¼	89⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	96½	96¾

The Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., publishes its twenty-fourth annual report elsewhere in THE TIMES. During the year 1873 the total receipts of the company amounted to $4,082,518; its payments to policy-holders, $2,985,246 44, in the shape of losses by death, matured endowments, dividends, and returned premiums. Its assets on the 1st of January were $11,850,759 33, and it commenced the business of the current year with a surplus of $1,293,518 33. The company is one of the oldest of the life insurance companies; it furnishes insurance on all the approved plans.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

We are authorized to offer, on favorable terms, the remaining balance of $1,000,000 Bonds due on 132 miles of completed Road.

They are secured by a first mortgage on the extension of 217 miles, and the additional guarantee of the old line, with which it has been consolidated. The Road is well and favorably known as one of the most prosperous and important Trunk Lines in the West, having already large earnings, which were for 1873 $1,391,000. We believe the Bonds are destined to take high rank among Railway securities, and at the present low price prove a profitable investment.

They are $1,000 each; Coupons payable in coin, January and July.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau st.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST Mortgage bondholders, by applying at our office, can receive the report and plan of the committee for the re-organization.

Having marketed these Bonds, and being ourselves large holders thereof, we shall be glad to confer with other holders with a view to the protection of our mutual interests.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau st.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—First mortgage bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company prior to the 20th inst., and receive in exchange trust certificates entitling them to representation by the Committee of the United Foreign and Resident First Mortgage Bondholders. For further particulars apply to HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, March 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 1,156 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,042 bales; coastwise, 154 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 49,162 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 11.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 6,631 bales; gross, 6,911 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,910 bales; to France, 98 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 2,000 bales; stock, 292,869 bales.

GALVESTON, March 11.—Cotton dull; moderate demand; Good ordinary, 13⅝c.; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 1,197 bales; exports to France, 2,100 bales; coastwise, 1,921 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 94,582 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 11, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	72	Leather, sides	12,487
Bees-wax, pkgs.	11	Grease, pkgs.	15
Flour, bbls.	3,838	Tallow, pkgs.	89
Meal, bbls.	130	Resin, bbls.	2,012
Meal, bags	80	Spirits Turp., bbls.	543
Wheat, bushels	41,640	Tar, bbls.	920
Corn, bushels	31,050	Moss, bales	72
Oats, bushels	18,400	Stearine, pkgs.	16
Rye, bushels	1,000	Pork, pkgs.	102
Malt, bushels	5,900	Cut-meats, pkgs.	753
Peas, bushels	840	Lard, tcs.	2,821
Clover-seed, bags	520	Butter, pkgs.	1,946
Cotton, bales	2,779	Cheese, pkgs.	1,106
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	180	Dressed Hogs, No.	225
Eggs, bbls.	2,932	Rice, pkgs.	285
Oat-meal, bbls.	150	Starch, pkgs.	2,555
Beans, bbls.	488	Pea-nuts, bags	72
Hemp, bales	44	Tobacco, hhds.	215
Hops, bales	75	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,118
Hides, No.	460	Wool, bales	130
Hides, bdls.	1,347	Whisky, bbls.	1,256

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steam-ship Italy, for Liverpool—2 cases Manufactured Tobacco, 2,387 bales Cotton, 3,457 bushels Peas, 1,470 bxs. Bacon, 100 tcs. Beef, 115 tcs. Pork, 31,874 bushels Wheat, 2,702 bags Oat-meal, 1,361 tcs. Lard, 14 hhds. Tobacco, 10 bales Hair, 179 bxs. Salmon, 1,539 bbls. Flour, 238 firkins Lard, 5 bbls. Pork, 8 half-bds. Pork.

By the ship E. W. Stetson, for London—200 bxs. Matzens, 29 bales Hair, 7 bxs. Pumps, 50 cases Assorted Wipes, 29,397 bushels Wheat, 542 bbls. Resin, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 127 pkgs. Sperm-oil, 287 bxs. Bacon, 100 cases Sewing-machines, 22 pkgs. Tea, 32 pkgs. Lamps, 800 bxs. Corn, 200 bxs. Oysters, 16 bxs. Nails, 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake.

By the steamer Graf Bismarck, for Bremen—2 bxs. Pianos, 17 bbls. Skins, 1 case Skins, 6 cks. Asphalt, 849 cases Tobacco, 100 bxs. Hams, 150 bxs. Shoulders, 100 bxs. Bacon, 14 bales Furs, 1,877 bags Rye, 10 cks. Altarine, 717 bales Cotton, 103 rolls Leather, 4 bbls. Cotton-spools.

By the steamer Anglia, for Glasgow—1,088 bxs. Bacon, 10 pkgs. Bottles, 54 pkgs. Fish, 150 tcs. Beef, 414 bags Waste Paper, 126 bbls. Apples, 2,109 bbls. Flour, 20 hhds. Tobacco, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 Grain-bags, 8 cases Rollers, 5 hhds. Tallow, 30 bbls. Tallow.

By the bark Royal Harrie, for Matanzas—4,225 Shooks, 500 bbls. Heading, 87 cks. Heading, 1,000 bdls. Hoops.

By the schooner Ralph Carlton, for Havana—50 carboys Sulphuric Acid, 300 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 9,615 cases Refined Petroleum, 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

By the steamer Wilmington for Havana—8 cases Leather, 2 bbls. Blacking, 1 case Buttons, 57 tcs. Hams, 140 bbls. Pork, 780 tcs. Lard, 600 bbls. Flour, 1,640 bags Rice, 1 case Frame and Glass, 1 Jim Ring, 104 bags Cocoa, 3 casks Hams, 3 cases Smoked Meat, 2 tcs. Shoulders, 10 bbls. Smoked Beef, 2 bbls. Smoked Tongues, 400 bags Coffee, 30 casks Lard, 50 bbls. Beans, 25 cases Milk, 30 bales Paper, 20 bxs. Bacon, 8 bxs. Medicines, 3 cases Drugs.

By the bark La Plata for Caibarien—2,765 bdls. Shooks, 2,370 Heads, 1,250 bdls. Hoop, 1 Stove, &c.

By the bark Robert Hine for Liverpool—3,130 bbls. Tar.

By the schooner Maud C., for St. Kitts—1,160½ bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. Meal, 65 bbls. Pork, 20½ bbls. Beef Tongues, 142 tins Lard, 90 pkgs. Butter, 251 bags Corn, 40 hhds. Oil-meal, 189 bags Oil-meal, 215 bxs. Candles, 70 bxs. Soap, 10 bxs. Herrings, 15 bbls. Potatoes, 21 bxs. Corn-starch, 7 dozen Brooms, 5 sides Leather, 150 bdls. Shooks, 5 coils Rope, 10 cases Preserved Meats, 2 bags Pepper, 50 cases Matches, 35 bxs. Florida Water, 5 bxs. Sarsaparilla, 10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco, 20 bxs. Cheese, 43 bags Peas and Beans, 132 bbls. Kerosene Oil, 280 Reams Paper, 8 kegs Nails, 2 pkgs. Grindstones, 87 Hams.

By the brig J. R. E., for St. Kitts—855 bbls. Flour, 86 bbls. Meal, 65 bbls. Pork, 12 bxs. Cheese, 30 bbls. Crackers, 6 bbls. Peas, 20 pails Lard, 30 bags Corn, 100 bxs. Candles, 6 Hams, 50 reams Paper, 6 bags Bran, 64 Oars, 1 Stove, 20 bags Oats, 90 cases Oil-meal, 60 bags Oil-meal, 1 pkg. Hops, 480 Shooks, 2 bbls. Hams, ½ bbl. Tongues, &c., 25 cases Kerosene-oil, 1 bbl. Kerosene-oil, 21 pails Lard, 8 rolls Leather, 11 bbls. Bread, 6 bxs. Crackers, 212 bbls. Crackers, 2 bbls. Resin, 2 kegs Nails, 1 Sewing-machine, 2 Chairs, 2 Wheels, 1 bx. Drugs, 1 Clock, 10 cases Oil, 3 cases Lamps, 3 hhds. Heads.

By the brig Guide, for Cork or Falmouth—31,337 bushels Corn.

By the ship Hebe, for London—2,927 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been slow of sale, with Pots quoted on the basis of $6 75 ℘ 100 lbs.; Pearls nominal.

BEES-WAX—Has been firm and in fair demand, within the range of 32c.@34c. for Yellow.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery at weak and drooping prices. Sales 1,411 bales, including 407 bales to shippers, 500 bales to spinners, 55 bales to speculators, and 443 bales in transit. There has been a moderately active business reported for forward delivery, with the advantage as to values in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,300 bales, (of which 5,000 bales were on last evening, and 17,300 bales to-day,) with 600 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with March option closing at 15 11-32c.; April, 15 19-32c.; May, 16 1-16c.@16 5-32c.; June, 16⅜c.@16 17-32c.; July, 16⅝c.@16 25-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,779 bales, including 1,012 bales from Mobile, 63 bales from Baltimore, 270 bales from Charleston, 130 bales from Savannah, and 1,304 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 14,982 bales, and thus far this week, 56,417 bales, against 73,215 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,206,821 bales, against 2,836,831 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated—(four days)—Exports to Great Britain, 32,298 bales; to the Continent, 18,438 bales. Stock—In New-York, 121,914 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 747,244 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅝	14⅞	15 1-16	15 1-16
Low Middling	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17⅛	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

COFFEE—Dull within the previous nominal range.

EGGS—Have been in comparatively limited demand, at from 18c.@23c. for fresh, chiefly at 19c.@20c.; Limed stock dull at 12c.@15c.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been firm and in good request, with No. 1 quoted at $2 65@$2 75 ℘ box.

FISH—There has been a moderate movement noted in most kinds, with prices quoted rather less firm. Dry Cod quoted at from $5@$6 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$26; No. 2 at $14@$17; No. 3 at $11 50@$12 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $4 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 25c.@30c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1, ℘ box; Dutch Herring, $1 17@$1 22½ ℘ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request, yet prices have been generally without material change. The export inquiry has been limited. The home trade call has been mostly for job lots to meet pressing wants. On home trade extras slight concessions were made to close out odd lots. Minnesota Extras have been held with more confidence. Holders of most desirable grades have been reserved in their offerings of stock. The sales reported since our last have been 12,150 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 15, chiefly at $5 85@$6; inferior to good Extra State at $6 20@$6 65, mainly at $6 40@$6 60; very good to family do. at $6 65@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 65, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 50@$6 90; low grade Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 50@$7 ℘ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 1,600 bbls. shipping Extras within our range, of which 500 bbls. were good Extra State at $6 60 ℘ bbl....Southern Flour steady, but tamer. Sales 925 bbls....Rye Flour firm and in good demand; 600 bbls. sold chiefly within the range of $5 25@$5 75 for Superfine....Corn-meal rather quiet, but held firmly; sales, 750 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in comparatively limited demand, and, though not offered very freely, prices have been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower. Winter Wheat dull, but held firmly, on scant offerings. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 61,000 bushels at $1 58@$1 61 for No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring, mostly at $1 58 for fair average samples of Minnesota; $1 58@$1 59 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car stock; $1 53@$1 54 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 50@$1 56 for ungraded Spring; $1 43@$1 50 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 75@$1 90 for White Western, the latter for very choice White Michigan....Corn has been in much more active demand, largely for export, at firmer prices for the better qualities of new, but at irregular and rather easier rates for old stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 117,000 bushels, at 86c.@90c. for poor to very choice new Mixed Western, mostly at 88c.@89c. for good average samples; 87c.@90c., mainly 88c., for new Yellow do.; 88½c.@90c. for fair to strictly prime old Mixed Western, in store; 90c.@91c. for good to choice old do., afloat, and 88c. for new Yellow Southern....Of Barley, 4,000 bushels Hungarian sold at $1 70 ℘ bushel; market dull, but about steady....Nothing really new in Rye or Malt....Oats have been moderately active, and the better qualities have been held with confidence. Sales have been reported of 49,000 bushels at 64c.@65c. for Mixed Western; 65c.@66½c., mainly at 65½c.@66c., for White do.; 64c. for good Mixed State; 63c. for ordinary White do....Feed in demand in a jobbing way at from $23@$30 ℘ ton....Of Canada Peas, 4,000 bushels, in bond, were sold on private terms; quoted at $1 08@$1 10 ℘ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in limited request, with Bags quoted 13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@10c.; Domestic Bagging, 12½c.@13c.

HAY AND STRAW—The offerings have been generally liberal, while the demand has been comparatively limited, with values ruling in favor of buyers. Bale Hay quoted at $1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 35 for retailing qualities. Rye Straw, 65c.@85c.; Oat Straw, 85c.@95c.; Wheat do., 60c.@70c. ℘ 100 lbs. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Hay, Prime Timothy, $25@$26; fair to good Timothy, $21@$23; shipping grade, $19@$20; good Clover, $17@$18. Straw—No. 1 Rye, $14@$15; No. 2 Rye, $10@$12; No. 1 Oat, $16@$17 ℘ ton.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 500 bales sold at 2⅝c., currency; market about steady, but otherwise dull.

HIDES—Have been quoted firm, with a fair demand noted; sales 4,500 Dry Montevideo, 400 Dry Bogota, and 300 Dry California, on private terms. The stock in first hands this morning was 116,160 Hides and 573 bales do., against 89,800 Hides and 797 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Business has been confined to small purchases of stock to meet urgent wants, with prices ruling nominally as before. The better grades rather sparingly offered. We quote: American, new, good to choice, 30c.@40c.; American, new, low to fair, 20c.@25c.; Yearlings, 20c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (Genuine,) 35c.@40c.; Bavarians, (Patent,) 30c.@35c.; English, 32c.@35c.; Belgians, 30c.@31c.; Californians, 35c.@50c., ℘ lb. Some very choice to very fancy lots of stock are quoted above these figures, on time.

LEATHER—There has been a moderate movement reported in the leading kinds at essentially unaltered quotations.

MOLASSES—Generally dull; quotations about as in our last.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately sought after, with values quoted about steady. Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 40@$2 45. Sales of 5,000 bbls. Strained at Wilmington were reported on private terms....Tar dull at $3@$3 12½ ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine in rather more request at 47c. for merchantable, in full lots; sales 75 bbls. at 47c.@47½c.; 100 bbls., buyer March, at 47½c., and 500 bbls. at Wilmington on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quite dull on the basis of 6⅝c.@6¾c., in bulk; 250 bbls. sold at 6⅝c. ℘ gallon....Refined has been moderately sought after, with early deliveries quoted at 14¾c., and April options at 15c.@15⅛c.; sales, 5,000 bbls., last half of April, at 15⅛c....At Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls., deliverable May 1 to 10, sold at 15⅛c., with early deliveries quoted there at 14½c....Refined, in cases, in moderate request and quoted at 20c.@20½c....Of Naphtha, 5,000 bbls., in bulk, sold at 4c.; shipping stock quoted at 8¾c.@9c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive for early delivery at easier rates; sales have been reported of only small lots of new Western Mess at $16; Western Prime Mess at $14 50@$14 62½; extra Prime at $13 75; and 100 bbls. Rump, to arrive, at $14 25. And for forward delivery, rather more demand has been noted, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls. new Western Mess, March options, at $15 81¼; and 1,000 bbls. do., May, at $16....Dressed Hogs in fair request, with City quoted at 7⅛@7¼c., and Western at 6⅞c.@6⅞c....Cut-meats quoted generally steady, with a moderate inquiry recorded; sales 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 10 lbs., at 9⅛c.; sundry other lots of City bulk stock as previous prices; 76 bxs. Pickled Hams on private terms; 350 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 6⅛c. ℘ lb....Bacon quiet; lower, unsettled; sales 700 bxs. Short Clear at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; small lots of Long Clear at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; 115 bxs. Rejected do. at 8c. Most holders are unwilling to recede from previous asking rates, in view of the light offerings....Lard has been less urgently sought after, and again quoted rather easier in price; sales for early delivery embrace 1,000 tcs. Western Steam at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c.; 50 tcs. Cracklin at 8⅞c.; 400 tcs. Western Kettle, mostly at 9⅜c. for choice; 1,000 tcs. do., to arrive, on private terms; 150 tcs. City Steam at 9⅜c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 9⅛c.; 1,500 tcs. Refined at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; and 500 tcs. Western Steam at the West, deliverable here, at $9 25; and for forward delivery of Western Steam, only 250 tcs., April option, at 9⅜c., closing at 9 7-16c.@9½c., with May options at 9 9-16c.@9⅝c....Beef firm and in demand; sales, 180 bbls. in lots, and 50 tcs. within our previous range....Of Beef Hams, 150 bbls. sold at unchanged figures....Butter has been quite stiffly held, with a fairly active trade call noted for desirable supplies. We quote the range of firkins and tubs at from 32c.@40c. for ordinary to prime State and near-by products, and at 46c.@55c. for prime to very fancy; 42c.@55c. for fair to very choice do., pails; 31c.@40c. for Western; 36c.@43c. for Canada, with Rolls ranging from 32c.@42c. ℘ lb.... Cheese has been in good demand and quoted firm as to values. Exporters have been buying to a fair extent, in good part of the medium stock. State Factory, poor to choice, quoted firm at 11½c.@17½c., chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for good to fine, and 14c.@16c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 11½c.@16½c.; Western product at 12½c.@16½c. for fair to choice Factory; Skimmed Stock, 5c.@14c. ℘ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb. higher.

SALT—Has been quoted steady, and has been in fairly active demand, with Liverpool Ground at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and nominal at 6c.@6½c., gold.

SKINS—Have been generally quoted steady, though not active.

SUGARS—Raw has been more active, but rather easier in price, with sales of 1,687 hhds. and 690 bxs., including 830 hhds. scant fair to about good refining Cuba at 7 5-16c.@7⅝c.; 634 hhds. Centrifugal at 8 7-16c.@8⅝c.; 690 bxs. do. at 8⅛c.@8⅝c.; 223 hhds. fully fair refining Porto Rico at 7⅝c. ℘ lb. Fair refining stock now quoted at 7⅜c.; good do. at 7⅝c.; and No. 12 box stock, clayed, at 8c. ℘ lb. Refined in demand, with Crushed and Powdered quoted at 10⅝c.@10⅞c.; Granulated at 10c.@10⅛c., and others as before.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in less demand at rather easier figures. Sales, 81,000 lbs. fair to prime at 7⅝c.@7¾c....Of Stearine, 12,000 lbs. City sold on private terms; quoted at 9⅝c.@9⅞c.; and 350 tcs. strictly prime Western at 8⅝c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Quoted up to 97c. ℘ gallon; 250 bbls. sold, in lots.

FREIGHTS—A more active business has been reported in the way of berth freights at about steady rates, with the main inquiry for Grain room for early use. Cotton shipments moderate; Provision movements rather light. There has been less animation noted in the chartering line. Tonnage in moderate supply, and quoted without material alteration as to rates. Vessels for the Petroleum trade have been in limited request.... For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; and, by steam, 850 bales Cotton, part at 11-32d. ℘ lb.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 10d.@10½d., and 8,000 bushels do. at 10¼d.@10⅜d. ℘ bushel, mostly next week; shipments, 40,000 bushels do. on Western account, on private terms; 100 tons Oil-cake at 32s. 6d.; 450 tcs. Lard and 680 bxs. Bacon at 45s. ℘ ton. Also a British bark, 407 tons, hence with a full cargo of Tar at 4s. ℘ bbl; and a British steam-ship, 1,018 tons net, (to arrive soon,) to be placed on the berth for general cargo; and two ships with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅝d. ℘ lb.; and three barks, 700, 340, and 327 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, on private terms, the latter two with option of Bristol Channel....For London, by sail, 3,000 Staves at 75s....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,200 bbls. Flour at 4s. ℘ bbl.; 125 bbls. Apples on private terms; and 200 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ℘ ton....For Cork and orders a Norwegian bark, 487 tons, hence with about 3,200 qrs. Grain, at 7s. 6d., in bulk, with 3d. additional if one-third of cargo in bags....For Havre a ship, with cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c. ℘ lb....For Antwerp, 25 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 47s. 6d....For Bremen, by steam, 700 bales Cotton, 3,560 bushels Rye, 850 cases Tobacco, 350 bxs. Bacon, and 150 pkgs. Merchandise, at full market rates....For Hamburg, by sail, 1,000 tcs. Lard at 45s. ℘ ton....For Rotterdam, by sail, 15 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 52s. 6d....For the Continent, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 11-16d. ℘ lb....For Stettin, an American bark, 584 tons, hence, with general cargo, mostly provisions, reported on private terms.... For the Baltic, three ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 11-16d.@23-32d....For Vigo, a British bark, 191 tons, hence, with about 7,000 cases Petroleum, at 36c....For Tarragona, an Italian bark, 478 tons, hence, with extra Heavy Pipe Staves, reported at $72 50....For Genoa, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅜c. ℘ lb....For Brindisi, an Italian bark, 407 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum, at 37½c....For Porto Rico and back, a British brig, 154 tons, with Sugar on private terms. ...For Cardenas, four schooners, 171, 161, 154, and 126 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 26c.@27c....For Cardenas and orders, two brigs, 281 and 259 tons, and a schooner, 230 tons, with Shooks or Lumber, reported from St. John, at 26c.@27c., and $7 50@$9 25....For the north side of Cuba and back, an American brig, 307 tons, on private terms. ...For Galveston, an American schooner, 442 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Boston, two schooners, 75 and 71 tons, reported from St. John, on private terms—quoted at $3.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 11, 1874.

On this forenoon trade in Beeves was brisk; prices ranged from 10½c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weights from 6¼c. to 8½ cwt. on 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows sold at $75 ℘ head. Veals sold at 11c. ℘ lb. Sheep were very slow and scarce; the quality of the stocks on hand was good, therefore prices were high, ranging from 7c.@8c. ℘ lb. There were no Live Hogs on sale; City Dressed sold from 7c.@7⅜c. ℘ lb.; Western Dressed sold from 6½c.@7c. ℘ lb.

RECEIPTS.

J. Stern sold for Khan & Furst 60 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ℘ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 8½ cwt.; 15 still-fed coarse quality Bulls at $4 80 ℘ cwt. Coney & McPherson had 120 good quality Illinois Steers on sale, of which 60 were sold on private terms and 60 held over. Morris Waixels & Co. had 51 cars of horned Cattle on sale, which were disposed of as follows: Toffey & Sons sold 32 fair quality Missouri Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 51 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb. W. R. Dudley sold 58 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ lb.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℘ lb., weight of both lots 6¾ cwt. M. Landerbach sold 61 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ℘ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 7¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 97 fair Illinois Steers from 11c.@11⅞c. ℘ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 8¾ cwt.; 64 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7⅛ cwt. D. Waixel sold 16 common Illinois Steers at 10⅛c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 28 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; 64 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℘ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 6¾ cwt.; 15 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 289 head were partly held on sale and partly disposed of on private terms.

At Harsimus Cove, J. N. Pidcock sold on yesterday afternoon 550 Sheep, average weight ℘ head 92 lbs., at 7⅛c. ℘ lb.; 500 Sheep, average weight 106 lbs. ℘ lb., at 7½c. ℘ lb.; 270 Sheep, average weight 108 lbs. ℘ head, at 7¾c. ℘ lb.; there were no fresh sales to-day.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 511 Ohio Sheep, weight 46,680 lbs. at 7c. ℘ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, Hume & Elliott sold 170 State Sheep and Lambs mixed, weight 12,240 lbs. at 7c. ℘ lb.; 59 Canada Sheep, weight 6,000 lbs. at 7⅝c. ℘ lb.; 346 State and Michigan Sheep, mixed, weight 34,040 lbs., at $7 35 ℘ cwt.; 38 Canada Sheep, weight 10,400 lbs., at 8c. ℘ lb. S. McGraw sold 4 Veals, weight 585 lbs., at 11c. ℘ lb.; one Cow, with her Calf, for $75; 1 Cow, without her Calf, at $75.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

Strauss Brothers report City-dressed Beef in sides from 9c.@10½c. ℘ lb.; in fore-quarters from 8c.@9c. ℘ lb.; in hind-quarters from 10c.@12c. ℘ lb.; in ribs from 12c.@14c. ℘ lb. E. S. Briggs reports City-dressed Mutton from 5c.@11c. ℘ lb.; Spring Lambs at $10 ℘ head. J. & J. O'Shea report City-dressed Beef in sides from 9c. @10c. ℘ lb.; in fore-quarters from 8½c.@9c. ℘ lb.; in hind-quarters from 11½c.@13c. ℘ lb.; ribs from 14c.@15c. ℘ lb. J. Alsey reports City-dressed Veal from 12c. @16c. ℘ lb. Taylor & Cunnings report City-dressed Mutton from 6c.@10c. ℘ lb.; City-dressed Beef in sides from 7c.@11c. ℘ lb.; in fore-quarters from 7c.@9c. ℘ lb.; in hind-quarters from 10c.@13c. ℘ lb.; ribs from 10c.@16c. ℘ lb. C. G. Ankel reports City-dressed Lambs from 7c.@11c. ℘ lb. Snowden & McConvelle report City-dressed Beef in Sides from 10⅛c.@11c. ℘ lb.; in fore-quarters from 9c.@9½c. ℘ lb.; in hind-quarters at 13c. ℘ lb.; in ribs at 16c. ℘ lb. Ege & Otis report their light State and Jersey Veals, country dressed, from 7c. @8c. ℘ lb.; State Veals, country dressed, 60 lbs. to 75 lbs. ℘ head, from 9c.@11c. ℘ lb.; State Veals, from 75 lbs. to 125 lbs. ℘ head, country dressed, from 11c.@12c. ℘ lb.; Jersey Veals, weight 60 lbs. to 75 lbs. ℘ head, country dressed, from 9c.@11c. ℘ lb.; Jersey Veals, weight from 75 lbs. to 140 lbs. ℘ head, country dressed, from 12c.@14c. ℘ lb.; State Hogs, country dressed, 200 lbs. ℘ head upward, from 7⅛c.@8c. ℘ lb.; State Hogs, country dressed, 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. ℘ head, from 8c.@8½c. ℘ lb.; State Hogs, 150 lbs. ℘ head downward, at 8½c. ℘ lb.; Jersey Hogs, country dressed, 200 lbs. ℘ head upward, from 7½c.@8c. ℘ lb.; Jersey Hogs, country dressed, 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. ℘ head, from 8c.@8½c. ℘ lb.; Jersey Pigs, country dressed, 100 lbs. to 150 lbs. ℘ head, from 8⅝c.@9c. ℘ lb.; choice Jersey Pigs, 100 lbs. down ℘ head, from 9c.@9½c. ℘ lb.; Western-dressed Hogs, 200 lbs. upward ℘ head, from 6⅝c.@6¾c. ℘ lb.; Western-dressed Hogs, 200 lbs. downward ℘ head, from 6⅞c.@7c. ℘ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,006 Beeves, 3,169 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 8,264 Hogs, 722 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 170 Sheep.

BUFFALO, March 11.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 19 cars reported to arrive, were 969 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,777 head, or 281 cars, against 294 cars for the same time last week. The market was active at strong last week's prices. There was a large attendance of buyers from all sections. The quality of the stock was medium to good. There is but little common stock in the yards. About 1,700 head were disposed of. Sales of 950 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,190 lbs. to 1,435 lbs., at $5 50@$6 37½; 142 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,349 lbs. to 1,388 lbs., at $5 37½@$6 12½; 150 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,177 lbs. to 1,413 lbs., at $5 25@$5 75; 50 head Michigan steers, averaging 1,160 lbs., at $5 12½; 15 head Indiana Stockers, averaging 716 lbs., at $3 55; 100 head Canada Stockers, ranging from 888 to 904 lbs., at $4 25@$4 37½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,800 head, against 12,600 head for the same time last week; market active at ¼c.@½c. advance over last week's prices; some choice stock sold; sales of 1,700 Michigan Steers, ranging from 84 to 112 lbs., at $6 60@$7 62½; 480 Michigan Lambs, ranging from 76 to 99 lbs., at $7 50; 190 Missouri Sheep, ranging from 86 to 80 lbs., at $5; 103 Ohio Sheep, averaging 66 lbs., at $5 40; 81 Canada Sheep, averaging from 95 to 114 lbs., at $6@$7 15; 99 Canada Lambs, averaging 101 lbs., at $7 15. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,700, against 10,800 for the same time last week; market slow at ⅛c. advance; Yorkers, $5 112½@$5 37½; heavy Hogs, $5 87½@$5 75.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market for good grades fairly active, and prices steady; sales of fair to good steers at $4 60@$5 25; choice, $5 30@$5 65; good Texans, $4 35@$4 60; shipments, 1,100. Live Hogs active and higher; receipts, 6,000; sales of light smooth lots at $5 25@$5 65; heavy, $5 50@$6; shipments, 4,500. Sheep active; receipts, 1,000; extra grades higher; sales of good to choice at $5 50@$6 75; Extra, $7@$7 35.

MOBILE, March 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 495 bales; exports, coastwise, 168 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 59,054 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 162 bales; gross, 429 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Flour steady; sales of good to choice shipping Extra Spring at $5 50@$5 75; Minnesota, $6@$6 75. Wheat dull, unsettled, and lower at $1 24 for No. 1 Spring; $1 19½ for No. 2 do., regular; $1 21 for fresh, cash; $1 20½ April; $1 27½ May; No. 3 Spring, $1 16½; Rejected, $1 10¼. Corn dull, unsettled, and lower at 61⅞c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 61⅝c. April, 64⅞c. May; new No. 2 Mixed, 60c.@61c.; Rejected, old, 60c.@61c.; new, 58c. Oats quiet and weak; sales of No. 2 strictly fresh at 44⅞c.@44½c. cash; 44c., April. Rye steady at 86c.@86½c. for No. 2 for strictly fresh. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 50@$1 52 for No. 2 Spring; $1 38@$1 40 for No. 3 do. Provisions unsettled. Pork opened 25c.@30c. lower; closed steadier at $14 37½ for cash; April, $14 50; May, $14 75. Lard steady; quoted at 8⅞c., April; closed at $8 90 bid. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders nominally 5½c., loose; Short Rib Middles sold at 8c. packed. Bacon steady at 6¾c. for Shoulders; 8⅞c.@8⅞c. for Short Rib Middles; 9c.@9⅛c. for Short Clear Middles. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, and 12,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Oats, and 11,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Flour in fair demand, and firm for lower grades; sales of Superfine Winter at $4 75@$5 25; Extra do., $5 50@$5 75; Double Extra do., $6@$6 25. Wheat steady at $1 55 for No. 1; round lots held at $1 25; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 45; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 59. Corn irregular and inactive at 61c.@63c. for No. 2 Mixed at east side on track. Oats—Demand light and holders firm; sales of No. 2 at 48½c. at east side on track. Barley dull and unchanged at $1 70@$1 80 for No. 2 Spring. Rye dull and unchanged at 93c. Whisky in improved demand at 93c. Pork dull at $15@$15 50. Dry-salted Meats dull and lower; lots to arrive sold at 5⅝c.@5¾c. for Shoulders; 7⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8c. for Clear Sides. Hams, 8½c. Bacon dull at 6¾c. for Shoulders; 8⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides. Lard lower; offered at 8¾c. without buyers. Hogs quiet at $4 50@$4 75 for light; $4 75@$5 12½ for medium; $5@$5 40 for heavy. Cattle steady at $2 75@$3 75 for native Cows and Heifers; $4 25@$5 75 for good to choice Steers. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 1,600 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 11.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,700 bbls.; Wheat, 15,534 bushels; Corn, 32,850 bushels; Oats, 34,500 bushels; Barley, 3,615 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 15,200 bushels; Corn, 25,600 bushels; Oats, 33,600 bushels; Barley, 1,800 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Baker's, $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat in better demand and higher; sales of Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 52; do. No. 2 Spring at $1 42; other grades unchanged. Corn firm and scarce; no new in the market; old held at 80c. Oats quiet, Western held at 52c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Rye nominally $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 90@$2. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, March 11.—Flour active at $5 70 for Extra Spring. Wheat steady at $1 28⅞ for No. 1; $1 23½ for No. 2; April, $1 24; May, $1 27½. Oats firm and in fair demand at 43½c. for No. 2. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 Mixed, cash, at 61c. for Fresh. Rye firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 1 Fresh at 83c. Barley steady at $1 62½ for No. 2 Spring; $1 42½ for No. 3 do. Pork sold at $14 25. Hams in Pickle, 9½c.@10½c. Dry-salted Meats sold at 5⅝c. for Shoulders; 7⅞c.@8⅛c. for Boxed Middles. Lard—Sales of Kettle at 9c.; Steam, 8⅞c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, and 44,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, March 11.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $1 50 for Amber Michigan; April, $1 52⅞; May, $1 57; June, $1 57½; No. 1 Red, $1 53; No. 2 Red, $1 46; May, $1 52½. Corn dull and lower; sales of High Mixed, cash and April, at 72c.; New, 67½c.; June, 72c.; New, 67½c.; Low Mixed, new, 66c.; no grade, 65½c. Oats—Full prices asked, but no demand; sales of No. 1 at 53c.; No. 2, 49¼c. Clover-seed sold at $5 70. Receipts—2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, and 6,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 11.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; White Canada held $1 80; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 58. Corn firmer; sales of car-lots at 80c. Barley inactive. Corn-meal, $1 60 bolted; $1 55 unbolted, ℘ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $26, ℘ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Flour dull. Wheat firm at $1 45. Corn firm at 63c.@65c. Oats steady at 46c.@54c. Rye steady at $1 01@$1 06. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter easier; not quotably lower. Pork easier at $15 00@$15 25. Lard dull at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for Steam; 9c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats steady at 5¾c.@5⅞c. for Shoulders; 7⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides, spot; 7⅞c. buyer March; Clear Sides 8c. Bacon quiet at 6¾c. for Shoulders; 8⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firm at 93c.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—Wheat dull, with no sales. Rye in moderate request; sales on the other side of the river of two cars at 96c., and 55 bags of State at 85c. Corn quiet; sales, one car No. 1 old Mixed Western at 85c., and 100 bags Round Yellow State at 87½c. Oats in fair demand, but held above the views of buyers; sales, two cars White State at 61½c.; 80 bags Mixed State at 61c.; two cars bagged State at 60c. Barley quiet; no sales. Malt steady.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn firmer at 70c.@72c. Oats firmer at 60c.@65c. Provisions quiet. Pork sold at $15 25. Bulk Meats sold at 6c. for Shoulders, 8c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12¼c.@12½c. Lard sold at 9c. for tierce, 9½c. for keg. Whisky sold at 92½c.

CLEVELAND, March 11.—Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 55@$1 56 for No. 1 Red; $1 47@$1 48 for No. 2. Corn steady and higher at 69c.@70c. for Old Mixed; 67c.@68c. for New. Oats in fair demand and higher at 50c. for No. 1 State; 48c. for No. 2. Petroleum dull and unchanged at 11¾c.@12c. for Standard White; 16c.@16½c. for State Test.

DETROIT, March 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 62½ for Extra; $1 56 for No. 1 White; $1 47 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 70c. Oats in good demand at 51c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, and 3,000 bushels Wheat.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 11—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account 92¼@92⅜. American Securities—Small sales at unchanged prices; New-York Central, 95. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 52½c.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 41.

3 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; for the account, 92¼@92⅜. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 40c.

4:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅝ ℘ cent., or ⅛ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money, 92 @92⅛; for the account, 92¼; United States Bonds, New 5s, 104⅛; Erie Railway Shares, 41¼; do. preferred, 65¼; New-York Central, 95½.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 60c.

FRANKFORT, March 11.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive steady; no transactions.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below low Middlings deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,800 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 7¾d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middlings, shipped March and April, at 7 15-16d.

LONDON, March 11.—Tallow 37s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 11.—Petroleum 32f. for fine Pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Donohue, J.—78, People ex rel. Foster vs. Department of Public Parks, &c.; 81, Tillinghast, &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr., &c.; 111, Goodridge vs. Skidmore; 117, Tillinghast, &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr., &c.; 118, Sealey, &c., vs. White; 120, Marks vs. Sears; 130, Trucauff vs. Skiddy, &c.; 137, Jacoby vs. Johnston, &c.; 153, The People ex rel. Wood vs. Earl; 189, McIntosh vs. Fish, Executor, &c.; 194, The People ex rel. McGowan vs. Green; 195, The People ex rel. Creamer vs. Green; 197, The People ex rel. Day vs. Earle; 213, Valentine vs. Gates; 218, Brown vs. Adams; 223, Porous Plaster Company vs. Seabury, &c.; 245, People ex rel. Wood vs. Earle; 260, Knight, Receiver, vs. Ott; 300, —— vs. ——; 303, —— vs. ——; 310, —— vs. ——; 316, —— vs. ——; 317, —— vs. ——; 329, —— vs. ——; 330, —— vs. ——; 331, —— vs. ——.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—399, Jones vs. Barlow et al.; 741, Boeches vs. Frank et al.; 871, Fitzgibbons vs. Sloan; 731, Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.; 533, Ellis vs. Black; 341, Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1566, Howe vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1647, Whitney vs. Mayor, &c.; 237, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 729, Hexter vs. Knox; 620, Knox vs. Hexter; 61, Schenck vs. Morris; 41, Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 777, Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 163, Von Horsten vs. Kruger.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Case on. No Calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—3412, Knecht vs. Ballenberg; 3534, Hatch vs. McDougall; 3180, Robinson vs. Smith; 3294, Johns vs. Dodd; 3393, Westervelt vs. McGuire; 4658, Duffy vs. Levis; 3495, Bryan vs. Pappenheimer; 3498, Beekman vs. Merchant; 3500, Houston vs. Page; 3502, Griffin vs. Hall et al.; 3518, Neville vs. Keyes; 3522, Henry vs. Secor; 3524, Wolff vs. Masher et al.; 3040, Gershel vs. Knichler; 3526, Sterbing vs. Haas.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3295, Osborne vs. Fogg; 3293, Luke vs. Hedges et al.; 3477, Hawthorne vs. Acton; 3309, Cole et al. vs. Bloss et al.; 3245, McLaughlin et al. vs. Gleason; 3332, Lewis vs. Smith; 3413, Merits vs. Neidlinger et al.; 3499, Arcularius vs. Blackford; 3503, Zimmerman vs. Beall; 3513, O'Farrell vs. Sage, Jr.; 3523, Heath vs. Whitney; 3525, Wilson vs. Bucker; 3527, Saunders vs. Cohn; 3529, Streat vs. Sherwood; 3533, Marshall vs. Wallace.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—4134, Myers vs. The New-York M. E. Society; 3474, Mackellar et al. vs. Crammer; 2357, Burd vs. Cohen; 4650, Dunkon vs. Moore; 4488, Gallandet vs. Heath et al.; 4515, Husy vs. Siebert; 5545, Kobbe et al. vs. Buchner; 3132, Witzel vs. Fleishauer; 4057, Merchant et al. vs. McCahill; 3948, Merrill vs. Laugh; 3779, Goodheart vs. Irving; 4327, Ripley vs. Gilbert et al.; 4365, Gottacho et al. vs. Washelm; 121, Lawrence vs. Brennan; 422, Same vs. Same.

NOTE.—Out of respect to the memory of Ex-President Fillmore, the Supreme Court, General Term; Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II.; Common Pleas, Trial Term, Part I., and Common Pleas, General Term, have adjourned until Friday next.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Patrick Sullivan, felonious assault and battery; Hugh McClusky, felonious assault and battery; Wm. Ryan, felonious assault and battery; John M. Quinn, burglary; James McGuire, burglary; Edgar Van Buskirk, grand larceny; Thomas Fitzgerald, grand larceny; John Collins and Charles Meyers, grand larceny; Wm. O'Neil, grand larceny; Christopher Herbert, grand larceny; Wm. Earl, grand larceny; John Smith and Charles Stratton, grand larceny; James Gillen, grand larceny; Emil Haase, grand larceny; James Johnson, larceny from the person; Joseph Leroy, larceny from the person; Wm. B. Mansfield, false pretenses; Frank C. Astor, false pretenses; James Magan, false pretenses; Frank Mahon and Charles H. Fitch, concealed weapons; John Radley, James Murphy, and Wm. Ford, concealed weapons.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Hill vs. Pacific Mail Company; in the matter, &c.; Coleon; Union Dime Savings Bank vs. Asley; granted. Ryan vs. Connolly; motion denied. Bennett vs. Laird, &c.; Fecks vs. Fecks; referred. In the matter, &c., Zion Church; application granted.

Sterling vs. Sterling; in the matter, &c., O'Brien; memorandum.

[illegible] vs. Rodine; motion denied; memorandum. In the matter, &c., New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company; Bernhards vs. Monahan; Chesebro vs. Chesebro; orders granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Stich vs. Robinson; motion for an injunction granted. Andrews vs. Davison; motion denied, without costs to either party.

Rouse vs. Solomon; Wolf vs. Solomon; motion to vacate orders of arrest denied, with costs.

Havens vs. Smith; Chamberlain vs. Carnana; motions granted unless defendant consents to refer.

Moses vs. The Waterbury Button Company; motion to vacate attachment granted.

Follet et al. vs. Livey; motion granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Newbury, Jr., vs. Schenck; motion granted on payment of $10 costs of motion and costs of judgment and execution; defendant to have twenty days in which to answer.

Bouchon et al. vs. Sturge; motion granted on terms; see memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Slade vs. Taylor; motion denied.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Tryon vs. Mallory; order settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Davis.

Knapp vs. Bonesteel; judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure and sale.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Alden vs. Mercantile Trust Company; defendants allowed $500 additional costs.

Mott vs. Mott; decree settled.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

In consequence of the death and funeral of Ex-President Fillmore, there will be no session of this branch of the court to-day. All motions noticed for to-day will stand over until to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Lawrence.

LIABILITY OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

James Doyle vs. The New-York Benevolent Society of Operative Masons.—In this case a somewhat novel application was made for an order directing defendant to show cause why an order of court should not be made compelling it to pay plaintiff $6 per week since December last. On the part of defendant it is claimed that plaintiff was discharged from the society because of non-payment of dues and working under the rates prescribed by the society.

The court granted the order, making it returnable on Monday next.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
invested in United States bonds.
EDWARD KING, President.
J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
J. M. McLEAN, SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
E. B. WESLEY, GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS, WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.
J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

FOR SALE,
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,292,500 SEVEN PER Cent. Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York. Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $1,292,500 consolidated stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872, and chapter 322, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1894, ($1,292,500.)

Said stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see advertisement in the City Record. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

NOTICE.
To the holders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad bonds of the issue of Feb. 16, 1857:
The Trustees are now ready to pay bondholders who have not surrendered their bonds the pro rata of net proceeds of sale under foreclosure, say 49.551 per cent., or $495 51 for bond of $1,000.
LUTHER C. CLARK, HENRY A. BARLING, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1874.

ELECTION NOTICE.
STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Company Dividend Scrip bought and sold by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 56 Wall st.

RAILROAD BONDS—TEN PER CENT., $6,000 per mile; first mortgage on running road and coal. Also, a few County and School Bonds, for sale by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Indianapolis. Reference, New-York National Exchange Bank.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

GREAT WESTERN AND MERCANTILE MUTUAL (Marine) Insurance Stocks bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

$20,000.—BROOKLYN PARK BONDS wanted. Apply to F. & DRISCOLL, No. 25 Pine st., Room No. 14.

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.
Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,
$1,000,000,
divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.
Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.
Acts as trustee for estates.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

N. Y. and O. Midland R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
are requested to send without delay their addresses and amounts held by them, to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

A committee of first-mortgage bondholders has been formed to prepare a plan. They will strive to thoroughly protect the first mortgage, believing, if rightly managed, it is perfectly good.

Two plans have been proposed, both of which are objectionable, as neither protects the first bondholders as well as can be devised.

Dictated by the desire to do to others as they would be done by, their plan (after thorough protection of the first mortgage) will give the other interests consideration in their exact order, and in time return to the towns their stock as originally subscribed, without watering.

To perfect such a plan will need time. The committee ask the patience and co-operation of all.
D. B. HALSTEAD,
GERRITY H. SMITH,
H. BLENNERHASSETT, } of Committee.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

FOR INVESTMENT.
WE OFFER
City of St. Paul Bonds,
Kansas City Bonds,
KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 12 WALL ST.

Allen, Stephens & Co.
BANKERS, (Domestic)
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS
For sale by
L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK,
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 25 Pine st.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee to the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co." dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" dated December, 1873.

Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible. HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.,
Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 238 South 4th st. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

A WALL ST. BANKING AND COMMISSION house, with a regularly-organized business of long standing, desires to add $50,000 as special capital; the firm members have had an experience of many years, and are thoroughly qualified; references of the highest respectability. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,674 New-York Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE firms and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City Banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by mortgage of the Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the subscriber will purchase the coupons upon such bonds which matured Dec. 1, 1873, on presentation to him on and after Feb. 20 inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
Dated Feb. 6, 1874. L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL BANK OF TECUMSEH, located at Tecumseh, in the State of Michigan, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. LUCIUS LILLEY, Cashier.
TECUMSEH, March 3, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be drawn on March 14, 1874, certain numbers by lot for twenty-six of the first mortgage bonds issued by the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, to be purchased in accordance with the agreement indorsed thereon. T. J. CARTER, President.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company for choice of Directors and any other lawful business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange place, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY AND NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY stock bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY TO-DAY
THE EDUCATION OF AMERICAN GIRLS.
Edited by ANNA C. BRACKETT, formerly Principal of the Normal School of St. Louis.
CONTENTS:
1. Introduction, Anna C. Brackett. 2. A Fair Chance, L. H. Stone. 3. The Other Side, Caroline H. Dall. 4. A Mother's Thought, Edna D. Cheney. 5. English and American Girls, Mary E. Beedy. 7. Mental Action and Physical Strength, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi. 8. Michigan University, Sarah Dix Hamlin. 9. Mt. Holyoke Seminary, Mary O. Nutting. 10. Oberlin College, A. A. F. Johnston. 11. Vassar College, Dr. Alida C. Avery. 12. Antioch College. 13. Review of "Sex in Education." Large 12mo, cloth, $1 75.
For sale by all booksellers, and sent post-paid, by G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
4th av. and 23d st., New-York.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"AIDA," GRAND Waltz, 75c.; "Aida" March, Waltz, [illegible]; "Fille de Mme Angot," Cramer, [illegible] Galop, 35c.; "Marguerite Valse," [illegible] 75c.; "Cliquot Galop," 30c.; Vocal Airs [illegible] "Maid of Arcadee" and "Oh! My Charmer," [illegible] van, 35c. each; "My Golden Ship," [illegible] Fest," Lindsay, 35c.
DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

ICE-CREAM.
ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below [illegible] prices.
J. M. [illegible]
Depots, No. 866 6th av., and No. 1,264 Broadway, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE HEIR AT LAW—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA—VARIETIES—Mr. G. L. Fox, Wilson Brothers.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, (Opera Bouffe)—Mme. Marie Aimee.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY VIII.—Mme. Fanny Janauschek, Mr. Milnes Levick.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT—Music, &c.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Messrs. H. Wieniawski, V. Maurel, V. Capoul, Miss H. Ridgway.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

It is evident from the description of the disease of Mr. SUMNER, authorized by the eminent physicians who have attended him, that it had its origin in the injuries inflicted by BROOKS. It is possible that the disease might have been fought against for a much longer time had the Senator consented to withdraw from the excitements of the career he had chosen. But to him this would have been death in life, more to be dreaded than the catastrophe which has actually occurred. The course of the malady from which he suffered was very relentless, and that he was enabled to bear up under it so long, under circumstances which were constantly interfering with and opposing the efforts of medical skill, is a striking evidence of the singular power which such skill has attained. The consciousness that whenever he entered upon any one of the conflicts of which parliamentary life is, to a man like him, a continual succession, he faced the certainty of acute suffering and the possibility of death, gave to the greater portion of his Senatorial course something of the character of a heroic warfare. All the qualities which the world admires in its great soldiers—courage, patience, self-abnegation, and disregard of everything but duty—were shown in Mr. SUMNER'S public life. There is something painfully impressive in the account of the progress of his malady, which, beyond doubt, had long been clearly known to him. The fact that, with this knowledge, he has not at any time shrunk from the task which he assumed, is one more proof that there is in the human will and conscience something superior to physical suffering or to the fear of death—a proof, if none others existed, that immortality is not a superstition or a dream, but the logical fulfillment of the conditions for which the soul is formed.

Of three classes of bills in relation to this City there is always a plentiful crop at Albany—street railroad bills, rapid transit schemes, and amendments to the charter. We should say that coming under these three heads there are at least thirty bills now before the Legislature, and it is perfectly certain that six would be a very liberal estimate of the number of those which are framed with a view to the interests of the public. Two important additions to the class of charter amendments were made yesterday in the shape of bills providing for a reconstruction, under the elective system, of the Board of Education, and for the substitution of one Commissioner of Public Parks, in the person of the existing President, for the board as now constituted. These are samples of the radical changes in local government which, year after year, are sprung upon this community by some member of the Legislature, acting under influences of which the general public know nothing, and seeking to attain ends which are not indorsed by any considerable body of citizens. In discussing such measures, the Legislature usually resorts to the farce of asking the "City delegation" to agree among themselves as to what ought to be done, thereby affording excellent opportunities for "log-rolling" to the not extremely scrupulous majority of these gentlemen. Suppose the Legislature were to refuse to entertain any project for radical changes of the fundamental law of the City unless at the solicitation of some of its representative boards or some considerable body of its citizens? The plan might curtail the operations of the lobby, but it would be a decided contribution to the cause of good government.

From the manner in which they are cutting out work for themselves, it is evident that the members of the Legislature are not aware that they ought by this time to be preparing for the close of the session. Yesterday six bills were introduced in the Senate and twenty in the Assembly, and very few of either should have had any place on the files. This is especially true of the bill of Mr. COUGHLIN in the Assembly, providing for the destruction of the present Board of Education in this City, and the election of twenty-four School Commissioners by the people. It is very surprising that the small politician who finds his way to Albany must insist on making party spoils of our public schools. We have not in all things been able to fully indorse the Board of Education, but we are very sure it is immeasurably better than any control of the schools we should get by popular election. The system Mr. COUGHLIN desires to establish has been tried and found a failure. The Committee on Education should make an end of his bill by an adverse report.

Mr. JAY GOULD made a brief and brilliant campaign in Boston yesterday, as a result of which he appears as one of the direction of the Union Pacific Railroad. If anything could add to the confidence which has been established in the management of this famous corporation, it would be Mr. GOULD'S accession to a prominent part in it. What the Credit Mobilier failed to do in adding to the reputation of the road, the distinguished abilities of the quondam Erie Baron will undoubtedly accomplish. There must have been a glow of honest pride on Mr. GOULD'S ingenuous countenance when, in Boston, in the very refuge to which the Union Pacific Company ignominiously fled five years ago from the stern hand of justice as administered by BARNARD and JIM FISK, he took undisputed possession of the Board of Directors. This, however, is but another strange incident in a career which the country may come to appreciate more correctly some day than it now appears to do.

Those patriots who look to the election in New-Hampshire to settle the political destinies of the country for a twelve-month, will, this year, be kept at least one day more in a state of suspense. There has probably been no choice of Governor by the popular vote, and the character of the Legislature, on which the selection will, in that case be thrown, is extremely doubtful. The fact that, according to the logic of the *World*, the gain of a member of the Legislature on one side or the other, may determine whether there is a political revolution immediately ahead, makes this uncertainty very painful. But we must bear it.

CHARLES SUMNER.

No common loss has fallen upon the country in the death of CHARLES SUMNER. A man of vast acquirements, high ability, distinguished services to humanity, large experience in public affairs, his fame was more than national. As scholar, statesman, and philanthropist he was known in all civilized lands, and was everywhere regarded as an honor to his country. He was ever foremost in the defense of the fundamental principles of freedom, to which his life was devoted, and there was reason to believe that occasions might arise in the future when he might add to his already heavy load of honors. His presence in affairs was yet needed at home; it was still looked upon abroad as illustrating the highest phase of American public life. He took an active interest in the problems of the present, and his aid would have been of great value in their solution. His death, at the comparatively early age of sixty-three, must therefore be regarded as a public calamity.

Few men who have been prominent in public life enjoyed higher advantages in youth than Mr. SUMNER. His early life was spent in hard and continuous study. Graduating from Harvard with honor, he considered that he had only laid the foundations of an education. He spent two years in foreign travel, but chiefly in intercourse with the learned and distinguished in the law in England and France. He acquired a knowledge of law so profound that, when still a young man, Justice STORY said he would die content if he could know that CHARLES SUMNER would succeed to his Professorship. Mr. SUMNER would never have been known, probably, except as a great lawyer, but for the fact that the nation was about entering upon the long struggle with slavery, and his strong convictions on the questions at issue. But happily for his country and mankind, this vital question drew him from his books, and at the commencement of the contest he became the powerful and aggressive champion of freedom which he ever afterward remained. His earliest orations were among the most masterly of his life, and had great influence in forming that public opinion which led to such grand results. During the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, his addresses on Texas annexation, and other matters involving the slavery issue, made him famous as the chief antagonist of the slave power.

The value of the services which Mr. SUMNER rendered his country at this epoch cannot be too highly estimated. One of the first results of his efforts was the famous coalition of Massachusetts Democrats and Free-soilers, which presented almost the earliest organized resistance to the pretensions of slavery. It was this coalition which elected Mr. SUMNER to the Senate in 1851, and placed Mr. BOUTWELL, Vice President WILSON, and others, who have ever since been prominent in the cause of freedom, in positions of influence. But the most important effect of this coalition was in bringing Mr. SUMNER face to face with the slave power in the Senate. He had long before shown his courage and sagacity by declaring, in a speech at Worcester, that the struggle on which the nation had entered was a revolution which could end only with the overthrow of the tyranny of slavery; and in the Senate, while no less fearless, he was even more comprehensive in his views. His early speeches in that body had a powerful effect in forming public opinion against slavery throughout the North, and constituted one of the principal agencies in the establishment of the Republican Party. At this period Mr. SUMNER displayed a heroism and devotion to principle which has seldom been equaled. Almost single-handed, he battled manfully with the most reckless political power the world has ever known throughout many stormy years; and, as the nation well knows, his efforts were closed by his being struck down by PRESTON S. BROOKS on the floor of the Senate on May 22, 1856. It cannot be doubted that he has died from the effects of that blow.

The period to which we have referred was the grandest in Mr. SUMNER'S life. There has never been any question of the sincerity of his devotion to the cause which he espoused, and for which he labored with such ability and zeal. He dealt with the questions before the country both as a statesman and a philanthropist. He clearly saw the dangers which threatened his country from slavery, and as a statesman he labored to remove the cause of those dangers. As a philanthropist he saw the horror of the negro's lot, and hoped for his release from bondage. He was a chief in that noble band of the pioneers of freedom who had their reward for upward of twenty years' of apparently hopeless struggle, in the Emancipation Proclamation. But his efforts were more productive than the labors of almost any other man, because of the position he occupied, and his broader views. He was foremost in the great work of teaching the nation that slavery was a political crime no less than a moral sin, and when his teachings had borne their full fruit, he met the new crisis with the magnanimity and wisdom of true statesmanship. His concern was not to obtain indemnity for the past, but security for the future. He demanded equal and exact justice for all men. He battled for the enfranchisement of the slaves as he had struggled for their emancipation. His views, at times, were considered by many as fanatical, and his measures were deemed impracticable; but he lived to see the nation not only adopt the policy he advocated, but admit its wisdom as a measure of statesmanship.

The purity of Mr. SUMNER'S character would alone cause him to be remembered gratefully by his country. No breath of suspicion ever touched him. In an age when corruption too often enters into public life, Mr. SUMNER preserved his character free from all reproach. He was never found involved in any discreditable scheme—he had nothing to fear from "disclosures" or "investigations." He was absolutely proof against the evil influences of Washington—he seldom asked for an office for any man, and never took a part in underhanded intrigues. His example in this respect is one of inestimable value to younger men who are entering the field of politics. There are not too many like him in any age or country, and he could ill be spared from the councils of the nation at a time when the standard of public life is not being very perceptibly elevated, and when "Butlerism" threatens to take the place of statesmanship.

THE MOIETY MUDDLE.

With all due deference to the Committee of Ways and Means, we think that this matter of Customs penalties is not becoming clearer day by day, but rather the contrary. From all that has hitherto been brought out by the inquiry, it is not clear that there has been any violation of law by the Customs officers, or even by the special agents of the Treasury Department; nor does it appear that a dollar has been paid by any merchant to the Government except as a legal penalty for either an intentional or a technical violation of the Revenue laws, or as a compromise of the penalty incurred by such violation. And it does appear that such compromises have always been made voluntarily, the Government being willing to go on with the proposed suits and take the risk of getting nothing, but the merchant preferring to pay a good round sum rather than run the risk of being obliged to pay one larger. On the other hand, it does appear that there is something in the operation of the Customs laws which irritates, not all merchants, but many of them; that they feel that they are oppressed, and subjected to needless annoyance and to indignity. This condition of things is much to be deplored, and a change of feeling should in some way or other be brought about, and that as speedily and thoroughly as possible. It is a sad sight to see, in a country like this and in this age of the world, a considerable body of intelligent and highly-respectable merchants standing in an attitude of hostility to the Government in which they themselves have so influential a voice and to the prosperity of which they contribute so much, feeling that their interests and that of their Government are antagonistic, and that the officers of that Government are their natural enemies.

As a remedy, free trade is proposed in one quarter. That, of course. In that quarter free trade would be dragged into a discussion of predestination or pedo-baptism, and proof would be afforded that protective duties are one form of original sin and the sign of total depravity. But whatever the future may have in store for us, it may be safely assumed that for many years to come the greater part of the necessary revenue of the United States will be derived from Customs duties. For the collection of those duties there must be laws with penalties; and to carry such laws into effect there must be officers. Setting aside fine-spun theories and future possibilities, the practical problem before the country, in this respect and that to the solution of which the Committee of Ways and Means should direct its present labors, is to make the collection of those duties certain, and as little irksome as possible to the persons by whom they are to be paid. The point for present investigation is whether the system of moieties to Customs officers and Treasury agents is really oppressive in its operation, and justly open to the objection and the ill-feeling which it seems to provoke, not on all hands, but in many very respectable quarters. And toward a decision of this question, as we began by remarking, the investigation now on foot has not thus far largely contributed.

The reason of the failure seems to be that there has been too much vague talk and declamation, and too little cool and persistent inquiry into the simple facts of the whole case. We have enough and to spare of this very respectable gentleman's statement, and that very respectable gentleman's views, and the other equally respectable gentleman's remarks. We have accusation and defense, crimination and recrimination, declamation and condemnation, with the "con" sometimes omitted. But all this is very little to the purpose, although it must be confessed that it is somewhat too characteristic of our manner of proceeding in legislative inquiry. Our investigations are too apt to be resolved into opportunities for all who are interested to relieve their feelings upon the subject which is the occasion of inquiry. Gentlemen rush before the committees, and begin to "unpack their hearts with words," even if they do not conform to the whole of the irresolute Prince's self-condemnation, and "fall a-cursing like a very drab." But what is wanted is a patient, sober inquiry into the bare facts of the case, and, after these have been elicited and accumulated, a dispassionate and systematic arrangement and presentation of them to Congress and to the country. Upon such a report, the result of such an investigation, Congress, the merchants, and the press could act intelligently in their proper spheres; and it would be very strange if a satisfactory arrangement of the whole question could not be brought about.

The great body of merchants desire nothing, we are sure, more than the fair and unoppressive administration of fair and unoppressive laws. But to the knowledge of the operation of the present laws, one well-established fact is worth half a day of declamatory protest. For instance, the assertion of that energetic and public-spirited gentleman, Mr. SCHULTZ, that, during the five years' time the sums in which merchants who were proceeded against were delinquent "were found to be generally from $30 to $50, and seldom $500," is very significant. It certainly does seem that to save the payment of such sums as those would not be a sufficient motive to fraud on the part of any respectable importer. The game is ridiculously unworthy of the candle. But the question is, Is Mr. SCHULTZ perfectly correct as to the fact? The people would like to know the exact truth upon this very point; and the committee should present it clearly and authentically in its report. On the side of the merchants, it is worth all the remarks that have been made since the committee began its sittings.

At the same time, it must be said that Mr. SCHULTZ'S implied inference that because a merchant had defrauded the Government of a small sum, and was obliged to pay a large one to settle his case, therefore essential injustice was done, does not hold. For in such cases what the law enforces is not a mere payment of money omitted to be paid, but exemplary penalty for fraud. Again, the fact that in the Story case the defendants paid $100,000 in settlement, of which only $80,000 were received by the Government, is important and very suggestive. In the first place, it relieves the Treasury Department by $20,000 of the charge of extortion in the settlement of the case. It shows clearly that that sum stopped somewhere before the final payment was made to the Government. It finally raises the question whether careful and honorable business men are in the habit of drawing checks for $100,000 without knowing where $20,000 of it is going. Let all the facts in this case be clearly and authoritatively ascertained. As to the passage of four or five years before merchants are proceeded against for alleged frauds, that circumstance is on its face easily accounted for. Frauds cannot always be detected at once. If they could, they would not be committed. The thing goes on for some time; suspicion is at last aroused; the case is looked up, and justice delayed starts upon her quest. But upon this point, too, let us have the plain, unvarnished facts. Let the committee inquire into and set forth the history of a few characteristic cases of this kind. It is only by such a careful and dispassionate treatment and "straightening out" of this subject that we can hope to see it satisfactorily settled.

FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS AND AMERICAN INVESTMENTS.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders is "a young and novel institution," incorporated under the license of the British Board of Trade, in August last, and having its headquarters in the centre of the London money market. The larger and older body to which the council reports, has for its objects "the vindication and protection of the rights and interests of the holders of foreign bonds, and the maintenance of the public credit of foreign Governments, by the propagation of sound doctrines with respect to the punctual fulfillment of their financial engagements, especially toward foreign creditors." The report of the council, in pursuance of this somewhat extensive programme, travels over a very wide field. The list of States reported on begins with France and ends with Bolivia, and includes the chief borrowing communities of four continents. References to the steps which have been taken for the protection of English bondholders in eight States of the Union are embodied in the report. The purport of these is briefly as follows:

Virginia comes in for an extended notice, prefixed to which are the names of forty gentlemen known as the Virginian Committee of English Bondholders. They report the failure to obtain any relief for the bondholders from the Legislature of last year, and the consequent inability of holders of bonds remaining unconverted to send them in for conversion. The council refer to the attempts made to secure capital in England for the purpose of developing the immense resources of Virginia in coal and iron, and they state that, acting in conformity with the policy now accepted by the foreign bourses, they have resolved to discourage such investments until the public engagements of the State have been met. They further justify this course by declaring it to be "a measure of common prudence, because no private investment can be safe where the obligations of justice, morality, and law are set at defiance by the community." The mission of a representative of the English bondholders, sent to confer with "the Governor and statesmen of Virginia," seems to have had rather a moral than a material effect, and the subject is dismissed with the significant remark, "If justice be not accorded, it will remain for the council and the bondholders to adopt more serious measures."

A similar want of progress in regard to the claim on West Virginia is reported, and here comes in the frank admission that the Republican press of the United States has been even more outspoken than English newspapers "in defense of the observance of moral obligations" on the part of debtor States. It is conceded, also, that "the difficulties of the Southern States are great in the sudden endowment of masses of the uneducated with the responsibilities of citizenship, but there is a strong desire on the part of many of the population to meet the indebtedness toward the home and foreign creditor." The council rely somewhat upon time and the spread of intelligence to bring about justice to the foreign bondholders, but they trust still more, it would seem, to thorough co-operation on the part of the injured. For they state that they "have not been unmindful of invoking the attention of their continental allies to the common danger, and they believe they are justified in stating that there will be full accord in dealing stringently with those who do not need the claims upon them in a fair spirit and to the best of their power."

The council have been in communication with the Governor of Indiana, and propose to press the claims of English bondholders on that State more strongly. Georgia bonds are, it appears, not largely held in England, and the council have confined themselves, in regard to that State, to general representations in relation to the maintenance of the public credit. It is reported that the settlement of the old Florida bonds has not been carried out, and a further default on the eight per cent. railway bonds of 1871 has been committed. It is added that an offer has been made by a private person to effect a recovery on account of the old Florida bonds issued by the Bank of Pensacola. Meetings have been held, and correspondence is in progress, with the desirable end of securing "an adequate and equitable settlement of the debt of North Carolina." Tennessee is thus curtly relegated to the position of a bankrupt Commonwealth: "This State is one which has effected an arbitrary reduction of its indebtedness, for which it has a technical excuse that the debt is internal, but as no compromise has been provided to meet present sacrifices from future resources, the State cannot be accepted in the future as a solvent borrower by those in the United States or abroad, beyond its own frontiers. The result will very probably be the exclusion of Tennessee from the privileges of the markets." Reference is made to the default in the State bonds issued in aid of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, largely held in England and Germany. The council state that since it is impossible for the State to meet its arrear obligations in cash, they are endeavoring to obtain the best provision they can in securities, so as to afford compensation for the bondholders and temporary relief to the State.

The protest of New-York holders of Louisiana bonds against the forced deduction of forty per cent. from the principal of the State debt was, it appears, energetically seconded by the English council. The British Consul at New-Orleans was first telegraphed to, then the Governor was informed, both by telegraph and letter, that if the provisions of the Funding bill were carried out, the council would be obliged to take measures to exclude Louisiana from the markets of Europe. Further, it appears, that "the Bourse of Amsterdam have written to the Government joining the protest of the council, and pledging themselves to co-operate with the council in every measure to be taken in the matter." Among the members of the council responsible for these statements we find the names of Sir JOHN LUBBOCK and Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, those of several Ex-Governors of the Bank of England, and others eminent in British financial circles. Probably the most obvious lesson of the report is that, for States as for individuals, honesty is the best policy.

A PROSPEROUS TRADE.

In spite of the capture and conviction of the "masked burglars," the Winter campaign of the thieving fraternity appears to be progressing in and about New-York with unabated vigor. Early on Tuesday morning, nine houses on one block in Jersey City were entered and ransacked in succession, without leaving any clue to the robbers. On the same morning, in Newark, three houses were in like manner broken into and robbed. The roads of Queens County are rendered unsafe after dark, and sometimes in daylight, by desperate bands of highwaymen. On Monday, which seems, indeed, to have been a grand field night of robbery in all our environs, a farmer returning from Brooklyn, where he had sold a wagon-load of produce, was set upon by a party of masked men, who demanded his money, of which he had a considerable sum about him, or his life. They were finally put to flight by the opportune intervention of some laborers, attracted by the cries of their intended victim, but not until they had beaten him severely. In the upper part of our own City, a number of organized gangs of house-breakers and sneak-thieves are at work with a degree of success and impunity neither comforting to the public nor creditable to the Police. Last week three houses at Harlem were robbed of property amounting to several hundred dollars in silver-ware and jewels. Only a short time previously, several dwellings in or near Fifty-fifth street were similarly served. In one instance a lady sitting in her parlor reading one evening was suddenly startled by the appearance of a masked face thrust into the room, and as suddenly withdrawn. A policeman, summoned to the spot by the aid of the District Telegraph, failed to find any trace of the mysterious mask or his confederates beyond the evident signs of their entrance by prying open the basement door. The servants being up stairs, failed to hear them.

The most noticeable thing about these depredations is the systematic manner in which they are conducted. The plunderable part of the City appears to be mapped out in districts, each of which is carefully ransacked before another is entered on. One robbery in any quarter is generally followed by several others in the same immediate neighborhood. Sometimes an entire street appears to be "gone through" before beginning upon another. The continual repetition of this course of events indicates thorough organization and carefully-matured plans, and it also proves most painfully the incompetency of our Police, who show themselves utterly unable to cope with these rascals.

Another point to be noticed is that these City robberies are for the most part confined to the daytime or the early evening. A time is selected when the family is at some meal down stairs; an entrance is effected through the hall door by means of a false key—through the scuttle if there be an unoccupied house on the block; not unfrequently after dusk in warm weather by clambering in an open second-story window. The iron porticoes over the hall doors of many houses, or the trellised vines running up the front, afford ample facilities for an active burglar. The peculiar construction of our "high-stoop" houses, especially where, as is often the case, the front basement is used as a dining-room, favors greatly these modes of entrance. At other times, a moment is chosen when the male members of the family are known to be absent, and the servants up stairs, when an experienced burglar lets himself in through a lower door or window as easily as though it stood open.

Now there are many simple precautions to be taken which would render the progress of these rascals much more difficult than it is. In the first place, every householder should read the papers carefully, and when a burglary is reported in his vicinity, he should warn all members of his household, and his private watchman, if he employ one, to be doubly on their guard. In the second place, it should be made a rule in every household never to leave any part of the house entirely vacant for any length of time, without seeing that the fastenings are properly secured, and especially the front door (which should be locked or bolted, not merely latched,) and the scuttle. And this inspection should be, so far as possible, performed by one of the family, and not left to servants, who are apt to be negligent of such matters, if not in actual collusion with the thieves. Again, pains should be taken to secure for the street doors locks and latches of peculiar pattern. For most of the houses that are built nowadays in New-York and Brooklyn these things are furnished by the gross, and one latch-key will sometimes open every house in a block. A little money spent at first in providing proper fastenings for doors and windows may frustrate more than one attempt at robbery.

These precautions are so obvious that it seems superfluous to urge them. But they are also precautions which are habitually neglected until it is too late. We have made little account of the Police in these suggestions, because, in the first place, under their present management, there is evidently little to be expected from them, and because, secondly, it is for the most part due to the carelessness of people themselves that thefts of this particular kind are made possible. What the Police could and should do if they were efficient, is to trace and break up the gangs that evidently commit these robberies. The Captains of the various precincts, however, are too busy swearing that black is white for the benefit of their master, CHARLICK, to attend to such a small matter as the public safety.

TWO WIDOWS.

The second stage of a curious case has just been brought to a termination in one of the Brooklyn courts. It was an action in which two women, both claiming to be widows of one man, occupied the positions respectively of plaintiff and defendant. It appeared from the testimony that in 1836 MARGARET REGARDS, then residing in England, was joined in wedlock, first by a Roman Catholic priest, and afterward by a Protestant clergyman, to the late JOHN CARROLL. Four children were born of the union, two of whom still survive. In 1842, for some cause, the nature of which Mrs. MARGARET declared herself to be ignorant, CARROLL mysteriously disappeared from home, and was no more heard of until 1870. In the early part of that year, Mrs. MARGARET heard that he was residing in Brooklyn, N. Y. As soon as she was convinced of the truth of the report she took ship, and arrived here in due course. Without a great deal of effort, CARROLL'S residence was found. Mrs. MARGARET'S reunion with her husband was not, however, of the character she expected. Another woman, whom we shall call Mrs. ELIZABETH CARROLL, had taken possession of her place in his affections, and had held it since 1842, in which year, as asserted, she was married to him in England. Of the second union four children were also born.

CARROLL, we are told, promptly repudiated the claims of Mrs. MARGARET, whereupon she began a suit against him for divorce. Finding himself placed in such a disagreeable predicament, he made a will in favor of the second wife and her children, and having arranged his business affairs, left the women to fight it out between themselves. He was next heard of in England, where it is said that he subsequently died. Widow number two then applied to have the will admitted to probate. The Surrogate finally decided in favor of her application. In the meantime, widow number one had applied for letters of administration, believing CARROLL to have died intestate. When the decision of the Surrogate was known, she changed her tactics, and instituted proceedings for admeasurement of dower. By a commission sent to Ireland and England it was found that the marriage of number one had been solemnized in the manner described by her. This testimony went to the jury and a verdict was returned in her favor.

Now comes that point in the case which will be most interesting to property-owners. The late CARROLL was somewhat of a speculator in real estate, and if report speaks truly, effected a great many purchases and sales during his residence in Brooklyn. The name of Mrs. CARROLL number two being the one signed to the deeds, under the decision of the court Mrs. CARROLL number one can claim dower rights in every transaction from the first to the last. At the time of CARROLL'S death, his estate was valued at $100,000. There is another point in connection with the case which makes it still more singular. Just before it was given to the jury, counsel for widow number two, after having "characterized the whole thing as being as great a fraud as the Tichborne affair," broadly hinted at the possibility that CARROLL'S death was all a sham. Certainly if any one ought to know as to this it is widow number two, and as the hint came from her counsel, somewhat in the form of a threat, it may not be unreasonable to infer that there is an intention to make use of the doubt. In any event, the lesson taught intended purchasers of real estate is one that should not readily be forgotten. It is decidedly not pleasant to contemplate the possibility of a wife, hitherto unheard of, turning up often, say twenty years posterior, to assert her title to down-right the piece of property purchased, perhaps, with the savings of a life-time.

CAUGHT IN ITS OWN TRAP.

When a slanderer is brought to book for endeavoring to destroy another man's character he generally tries to evade responsibility by denying the obvious meaning of his words. This is the course taken by the *Evening Post* in reference to the Collector of the Port. On Tuesday it made the following remarks:

"The law provides that the Collector shall share with the informer the moieties which the latter may obtain. The informer receives his moieties for detecting frauds on the revenue which may have escaped the attention of the Collector or his subordinates. Therefore the Collector is tempted by law to overlook frauds on the revenue for the sake of the reward which he may obtain by their detection."

These words must have been intended to convey, and undoubtedly did convey to the majority of readers, the impression that the Collector might be or had been guilty of the offense suggested. It was a cowardly way of insinuating what the writer did not dare to openly assert. Yesterday the *Post* wriggled out of its calumny: "We did not say that he [the Collector] had ever yielded to the temptation which the law places directly in his way." No, it only suggested the slander, trusting to the well-known charity of the world to make the most of its innuendoes. An open accuser, bad as he may be, is more to be respected than a whispering backbiter.

The other assertion made by the *Post*, that the Collector under the law "exercises the functions of a Magistrate," we characterized as utterly destitute of foundation. The *Post* undertakes to escape from this dilemma by another quibble, to the effect that because there is, in the Custom-house, a subordinate, called a Deputy Collector, who has charge of the records and papers in seizure cases, and there may be appeal in a routine matter from this subordinate to the Collector, therefore the latter acts in a judicial capacity in determining whether, under the law, he will report a case of fraud to the District Attorney for prosecution. It is not easy to deal seriously with such a quibble, because even if (which is not the case) the subordinate Deputy Collector ever did *decide* in respect to making seizures, neither he nor the Collector acts judicially, any more than does every executive officer who is bound to exercise integrity, knowledge, sense, and judgment in the discharge of his functions. When the *Post* said that a Collector "exercises the functions of a Magistrate," it of course referred to a member of the Judicial Department of the Government who had power, unless a case be appealed, to call in the whole authority of the State to enforce his decrees if resisted. The Treasury regulations direct Collectors to enforce forfeitures and penalties in all cases where offenses "shall *appear*" to have been committed. All the Collector does is to inform the District Attorney that the facts appear to disclose a fraud, and then it is left for the District Attorney, either alone or in consultation with his superiors in Washington, to determine whether a prosecution shall be begun. Superior, both to the Collector and District Attorney, are the Secretary of the Treasury and the law officers in Washington, to whom every prosecution must be immediately reported. If any citizen is aggrieved he can apply to the President, or to the Secretary of the Treasury, or to the Attorney General, who are executive officers, or he can await a trial in the court before a Magistrate.

We say again, that the way in which the *Post* has dealt with the moiety question has done the merchants much harm, and is likely to defeat the reform which everybody—excepting, perhaps, special agents—would like to see carried out.

WASHINGTON.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE—PENSION BILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The House adjourned immediately upon the announcement of the death of Mr. Sumner. Bulletins of his condition had been received throughout the day. The chief business of importance which was transacted was the passage of several pension bills. These bills embrace the following principles: First, the increase of pension for total disability from $31 25 to $50 a month; second, classifying pensions, granting the same to soldiers under a special act as granted under the general law; third, making the pension for the loss of an arm and leg equal.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A PEACE DEPUTATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

A committee, consisting of Father Beeson, Mrs. Woodward, and Mrs. F. Kelley, (one a captive of the Sioux Indians,) visited the President, in accordance with the resolution of a recent meeting, to ask the cessation of war against the Indians, and instead thereof an investigation under the auspices of the Peace Association of Philadelphia. The President replied that troops were only sent upon the application of agents for protection, and that no war would be carried on until after thorough investigation. There was now no regular war against any Indian tribe.

NAVAL NOTES.

Capt. Thomas S. Phelps has been ordered to duty as executive of the navy-yard at Mare Island, relieving Capt. Paul Shirley, who is ordered to proceed home and await orders. Lieut. E. T. Hutchinson has been detached from the Wyoming and ordered to the Fortune. Lieut. D. W. Davis has been detached from the Mayflower and ordered to the Kansas; Lieut. Charles A. Stone from the Mahopac and ordered to the Fortune; Lieut. F. H. Stevens from the Mayflower and ordered to the Wyoming; Mates F. H. Poole, T. M. Nelson, and H. Wilcox from the Fortune and ordered to the Mayflower; Chaplain D. H. Tribons from the Colorado and ordered to the Congress; Boatswain Charles Miller from the Wabash and placed on waiting orders; Gunner George P. Cushman from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Shenandoah.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Marta" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening. The performance of Flotow's pretty opera by Mr. Strakosch's artists can be dismissed without notice: no representation of "Marta" has been as conspicuous for effectiveness at the most melodious stages of the opera, and for symmetry, as that we have so often enjoyed at the hands of the same performers. Last night's entertainment was not marked by any incident of particular novelty; we missed, however, "M' appari," which M. Capoul was too indisposed to sing. This evening "Aida" is to be done in Brooklyn—and it should be borne in mind that the performance will be the last the *dilettanti* of the City of Churches will have at their doors—and to-morrow the same work will be represented here "Lucia" is to be sung at the matinée.

MR. WIENIAWSKI'S LAST CONCERT.

We have already found room for the programme of Mr. Wieniawski's concert, at Steinway Hall, this evening. Its interpretation is to enlist the services of MM. Capoul and Maurel, of Signor Ferranti, and of Miss Ridgway, not to speak of the [illegible] who is a host in himself.

ALBANY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF SENATOR SUMNER'S DEATH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—The melancholy intelligence of the death of Senator Sumner created a profound impression among the members of the Legislature, and expressions of regret were universal. When the sad event was announced in the Senate Mr. Beebe rose and spoke as follows:

"In view of the solemn dispensation which has so suddenly bereft this country of one of her most illustrious statesmen, it does seem to me to be becoming for the Legislature of the State of New-York to take immediate action with regard to the event. Perhaps with few exceptions never have we been so solemnly admonished of the truth that 'in the midst of life we are in death.' A glorious career, at the time when the honored individual stood forth before the nation with his reputation as bright, if not brighter, than at any other time during his long political career while ministering, as it were, as one of the anointed of the people in the very temples of their liberty by a dispensation of that power to which all living creatures must bow he has been stricken down in death. I do not intend, Sir, at this time, to enter upon any extended remarks, nor to say a word in eulogy of the great man who lies cold in death. I move, Sir, that the Speaker appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this House in view of the sudden death of Hon. Charles Sumner, a United States Senator from our sister State of Massachusetts."

In seconding the resolution, Mr. Charles S. Spencer spoke as follows:

MR. SPEAKER: I second the motion. His long, weary struggle with the terrible shock to his nervous system inflicted eighteen years ago by the South Carolinian, Preston Brooks, is ended, and Charles Sumner to-day died as surely by the hand of this Brooks as if he had died immediately upon the assault. One more apostle of liberty, one more pioneer of emancipation, one more good, great, pure man has gone to his reward, one more is added to the army of the martyrs, one more Statesman, Christian has gone to the better world leaving the pages of his country's history during his mortal career illuminated by his glorious deeds. He died with his armor on. He has fought the good fight, and his memory shall be to all good men ever dear.

The Speaker appointed on the committee Messrs. Beebe, Vedder, Wight, Spencer, and Prince.

THE LATE PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., and the other members of the committee appointed to attend the funeral of the late President Fillmore, took their departure from here this afternoon. Mr. Fish takes with him a letter of condolence to Mrs. Fillmore from his Excellency, Gov. Dix.

THE RIVERSIDE PARK BILL IN THE SENATE.

The greater portion of this morning's session of the Senate was occupied by the consideration of the Morningside and Riverside Park bill. Soon after the opening of the debate Senator Woodin offered an amendment to the bill, providing that the regulating, grading, paving, sewering, curbing and guttering of the district under dispute should be done by the Department of Public Works, except where the streets upon which such work was to be done were wholly embraced within the limits of any public park, and unless otherwise ordered by a three-fourths vote of the Common Council. Senator Wood, speaking to the amendment proposed, hoped that Senators would examine its provisions carefully before voting for it. The pill was sugar-coated very fair upon the exterior, but it would be well to look at it closely before it was swallowed. The amendment, in plain language, proposed to pass over to the control of the Department of Public Works all the avenues and streets not laid out within the limits of the parks. Such a division of work between the Departments of Parks and Public Works would not be for the benefit of the City, nor compatible with true economy, and he would therefore oppose it. After some further debate on the part of Senators Woodin, King, and Johnson, Senator Wood continued. He said that the impossibility of wisely dividing the work between the two departments became more and more evident as the discussion progressed. The bill should be recommitted for careful amendment and revision. As amended by Senator Woodin, it was even more faulty than in its original shape. In conclusion, he stated that he still believed that the work in question ought to be done by the Department of Parks. In this opinion he was supported by nearly all the leading journals of the City.

Senator Dickinson was in favor of the bill as originally reported from the committee. He was a member of that committee, and would state that those who appeared before it in relation to the bill under discussion were almost unanimous in favor of giving the work to the Department of Public Works. Delegates from different associations and many tax-payers had urged that the department named would do the work better and cheaper than any other. He was not influenced in his action by any personal motive, but simply by a desire to comply with the wishes of the citizens of New-York. After the delivery of one or two other speeches in the same strain the bill was progressed.

THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A bill relating to the common schools in the City of New-York was introduced by Senator Ledwith. It provides that the City of New-York shall be divided into eight school districts, and that there shall be elected at the general State election in the present year twenty-four Commissioners of Common Schools, three of whom shall be elected in each school district. On or before the first Wednesday in December immediately following such election the elected Commissioners shall meet at the office of the Mayor of New-York, and shall determine by lot their respective terms of office as follows:

Eight Commissioners to go out of office on the 1st of January, 1876, eight to go out of office on the 1st of January, 1877, and eight whose term shall end on the 1st of January, 1878. And the tenure of office shall be so arranged that the term of one Commissioner in each district shall expire each year; and annually thereafter, at the general State election, there shall be elected in each school district one Commissioner of Common Schools for the full term of three years from the 1st day of January next succeeding such election. In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of Commissioners of Common Schools, it shall be filled by the Mayor of the City by appointment, and the person so appointed shall continue in office until the next election.

At the next general election there shall also be elected five Trustees of Common Schools in each ward of the City, who shall hold office in the same manner as the Commissioners. The Mayor shall have the power to appoint three Inspectors of Schools for each district, subject, however, to the confirmation of the Board of Education. Such inspectors shall hold office as already provided for in the case of the Commissioners.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON SCHOOL LAWS.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to arrange, simplify, and codify the laws relative to the common schools in the City of New-York, under the act of 1873, viz., Mr. William S. Opdyke, Mr. Henry Kiddle, City Superintendent of Schools, and Prof. Alexander S. West, President of the College of New-York, presented their report to the Senate. They state that they have examined and collated the laws, as directed, and are convinced that, owing to the numerous and conflicting laws enacted, especially since 1854, there was very great doubt as to the present force and meaning of the provisions of the laws upon this subject, and that very many obsolete and inconsistent enactments still stand upon the statute book, producing confusion in conducting the business of the Board of Education. They have, therefore, framed an act which simplifies the provisions of existing laws and harmonize the workings of the various parts of the educational system of the City of New-York. They did not, however, feel at liberty to propose any radical changes in the existing system, but, where the policy of the Legislature was plain and clear, as shown by the general course of its enactments, they have made all provisions of the law conform to such policy. The Commissioners had much difficulty in reconciling the various provisions of the laws in relation to raising and disbursing money for the support of the schools. It seemed, however, to be in conformity with the spirit of the most recent enactments that, aside from the fixed amounts raised for apportionment among the common schools and the corporate schools, the amount of the annual appropriation for educational purposes should be controlled by the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, upon provisional estimates to be furnished by the Board of Education, while it has also seemed to be in conformity with the policy of the Legislature that the expenditure of the sums of money thus raised should be in the hands of the Board of Education, subject to the specific requirements of the School laws. The Commissioners, therefore, submit an act drawn in accordance with the ideas advanced in the report, simplifying and codifying the present laws in reference to public schools, so as to make it a plain guide in the educational administration in New-York.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Mr. Miller has introduced a bill abolishing the office of Regent of the University and conferring all the powers hitherto executed by that officer upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction, whose title is changed to that of Superintendent of Education. It is provided that hereafter the Legislature alone shall have the power to charter colleges, academies, seminaries, and other institutions of learning.

CORONERS' FEES.

Mr. Leake introduced a bill changing in some respects the act in existence in regard to the compensation of Coroners in the City of New-York. The bill provides that the Board of Supervisors are directed to audit the bills of the Coroners for services as follows: For receiving each dead body and holding an inquest thereon, $5; for summoning and swearing a jury in each inquest, $3; for making and filing an inquest, $2. No bills are to be audited except upon sworn accounts. All fees except those provided for in the bill, are abolished. Should this act pass it will very materially diminish the income of the Coroners.

REGULATING THE RAILROADS.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Davis which provides that when any person or persons shall make complaint of overcharges or unfair discrimination on the part of any railroad company the question shall be tried by a jury. Railroads are required to furnish, upon reasonable notice, all persons and parties requiring it suitable cars and means of transportation, at all proper and convenient places, for the carriage and protection while in transit of goods, personal property, &c. All public officers, except constables and Policemen, are prohibited from receiving passes over any railroad, and the officers and agents of the companies are prohibited from furnishing them. Violation of these provisions is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

THE PARK COMMISSION.

The following bill was introduced by Mr. Biglin:

"The terms of office of the present Commissioners of Parks in the City and County of New-York, (save and except the Commissioner holding the office of President of the Department of Parks on the 1st day of March, 1874,) shall cease, terminate, and expire ten days after the passage of this act. The Department of Parks shall be under the charge and control of the Commissioner by this act retained in office, who shall perform all the duties and exercise all the powers now by law conferred or imposed on the Board of Commissioners of Parks, and shall hold his office until May 1, 1879. The Commissioner of Parks shall appoint a Deputy Commissioner, who shall, in addition to his other duties, possess every power and perform all the duties belonging to the office of said Commissioner of Parks whenever so empowered by said Commissioner by written authority."

THE TRAVELING SIDEWALK BILL KILLED.

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of its promoters, and the elaborate puffs of the project in certain newspapers, Speer's Traveling Sidewalk Bill failed to pass the House to-day, the vote being ayes 47, nays 61. A motion to reconsider was declared out of order by the Speaker, on the ground that the bill was one creating a corporation, so that the project is effectually killed for this session at all events.

SENATE NOTES.

Senator Fox to-day introduced a bill exactly similar to the Assembly bill already reported, and which provides for the construction of a rapid transit railroad by the New-York and Harlem River Railroad.

Senators Jacobs, Selkreg, and Toby, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the Senate on the death of United States Senator Sumner.

Senator Madden introduced a bill entitled "An act to regulate the hours of labor," which repeals the Eight-hour law as far as it relates to mechanics and laborers employed by the State.

The Finance Committee this afternoon continued the investigation of alleged frauds in the construction of the new Capitol, but no new facts of importance were elicited.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this evening heard testimony in the Thompson-Youmans contested seat case. A decision for Mr. Thompson will probably be rendered next week.

The Railroad Committees of both Houses of the Legislature met this evening, and considered the various bills now pending in relation to pro rata freight. Mr. E. D. Worcester, of the New-York Central Railroad, spoke against the measure.

This evening's session of the Senate was devoted to the discussion of bills in Committee of the Whole. The bill providing that County Judges serving outside of their own county shall receive no extra compensation, unless the Judge in whose place they serve are sick or disabled, was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate Committee on Cities at their meeting to-day heard Col. Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, who spoke at length in favor of the bill providing for the erection of a new armory in Hamilton Park. The committee will probably report in favor of the bill. They will report adversely upon the bill providing for the repeal of the Parade Ground act passed last year.

Senator Madden presented to-day a memorial from Hugh Hastings, denying that he ever signed the "Libel Retraction," which was read in the Senate yesterday, and declaring that Senator Lowery cannot answer the charges he (Hastings) has made against him.

THE TOMPKINS SQUARE AFFAIR.

A delegation from the Communists of New-York had a hearing this afternoon before the Judiciary Committee in regard to the alleged brutal conduct of the Police upon the occasion of the attempted mass-meeting at Tompkins square. It is probable that a resolution will be offered to-morrow in the House, calling for an investigation of the action of the Police Board in the premises by the Committee on Grievances.

A COUPLE OF IMPORTANT BILLS.

There is bad news this evening for the Warden of the Tombs. A bill is about to be introduced reorganizing the Commission of Charities and Correction, and legislating the present Commissioners out of office. It is reported on good authority also that a bill will shortly be introduced legislating out of office the present Tax Commissioners of the City of New-York.

THE TAX BILL.

Controller Green returned to New-York to-day, having accomplished the object of his visit to the Capital. A bill in relation to the collection of taxes in New-York, framed in accordance with Mr. Green's suggestions, will be presented in the Senate to-morrow by Senator Wood, the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

BILL TO WIDEN WEST STREET.

The bill to widen and improve West street will be reported favorably to-morrow by the Committee on Cities.

STEAM ON THE CANALS.

The Canal Committee of the Assembly have heard testimony on the subject of steam on the canals, under the law offering a reward of $100,000 to the person affording the best plan, to be demonstrated by an actual test made under the supervision of State officials. Among the persons called upon to testify was W. W. Wright, formerly a Canal Commissioner, who has had great practical experience on the canal. He said that the Baxter boats had doubled the capacity of the canals and reduced the cost of transporting grain and everything else from Buffalo to New-York twenty-six per cent. in the present condition of the canals. If the canals were cleaned out, as required by law, the reduction in the cost of transportation would be fifty per cent., and the capacity of the canals would also be doubled.

Engineer Green, under whose supervision the tests were made, said it was not necessary or advisable to make any further tests. He was satisfied the State had secured all that was wanted. It had obtained more than was called for under the law, and more than was expected, in the Baxter boats. He was asked if these boats had accomplished all that was called for by the law, and whether Mr. Baxter was entitled to the reward. He answered both questions affirmatively.

Mr. Beebe, one of the Commissioners, then inquired why there was any hesitancy in making the award. If a man had made something better than the law called for, why should the State refuse to keep faith with him? Was it because he had done more than he was expected to do? He was answered that certainly it would not be just to do so. Mr. Beebe then asked Mr. Green if Mr. Baxter had not done more than was called for, and he was answered that he had. The committee appeared quite favorably impressed with the testimony.

THE MOIETY QUESTION.

A BRIEF SESSION HELD—JAYNE'S EXAMINTAION CONTINUED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Committee on Ways and Means this morning held a very brief session, owing to the illness of Mr. Sumner. The cross-examination of Mr. Jayne continued for an hour and a half, when Mr. Dawes entered the room, stating that Sumner was dead. The committee immediately adjourned, although the report proved false. Mr. Jayne's cross-examination was mainly devoted the details of the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., with special regard to undervaluations. To-day was the day which had been set for the hearing of the New-York Custom-house officials, but none of them appeared. George Bliss, United States District Attorney, was the only Federal officer from New-York known to be in the city. George Sharpe, United States Marshal, has written a letter to the committee, stating that he had no knowledge which could be of value to the committee, as he had little information regarding the practical workings of the Customs laws in the respect to which inquiry is now directed. Mr. Laflin, Naval Officer, writes that he is so much engaged in other matters that he cannot find it convenient to be present.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Mr. Dawes stated to the Committee on Ways and Means this morning that Mr. Bliss had called upon him, to say, in behalf of Collector Arthur, that he did not desire to appear before the committee unless the committee desired him to do so, as he had no personal knowledge of the cases under examination. If the committee, however, insist on Collector Arthur being here, Mr. Bliss said he would communicate with the Collector, in order that he might appear to-morrow. The Clerk of the committee then read the following letters:

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1874.

Hon. W. D. Kelley, Chairman:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of yesterday. Not one of the cases in which complaint has been made or testimony given before the Committee on Ways and Means has occurred during my connection with the Customs Department, and I could give no evidence therein of any value whatever to the committee. Since your letter seems to leave it optional for me to present myself before the committee, I take the liberty of saying that for the reasons above stated, I will await your further pleasure.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
GEORGE H. SHARPE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NAVAL OFFICE, March 10, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR—I have your letter of yesterday's date requesting me to appear before the Committee of Ways and Means on the subject of Moieties, at 10½ o'clock, to-morrow morning. This notice is so short that I find it exceedingly difficult to meet it. While I desire to show all respect for your committee, and to state to them all the information I can give personally, I have nothing to urge that cannot better be said by others. I have, therefore, taken the liberty of offering pressing engagements as my excuse for not promptly complying with your invitation. If the above is not perfectly satisfactory, so advise me, for I hold myself ready at all times to obey the directions of your committee.

Yours respectfully,
A. H. LAFLIN.

HON. W. D. KELLEY, M. C.

EXAMINATION OF MR. JAYNE.

Mr. Jayne was then examined by Mr. Wood, of the committee. It appeared from his statements that his commission as special agent bears date of April 9, 1869. He gave no bonds, but merely took the oath of office. His duty was to act in connection with the officers of Customs especially with the Surveyor and under his direction, for the detection and suppression of frauds on the revenue. He never had the disapproval of the Secretary of the Treasury. He was five years in Washington in the Paymaster General's Office, and his duty there was to examine accounts and ascertain whether money should be paid. He was turned out of office by Andrew Johnson, and before his appointment as special agent was agent for the Grover & Baker Sewing-machine Company. Jayne said he had no objection to giving the names of persons on whose information he proceeded against Phelps, Dodge & Co., but, as a general rule, where information is given in confidence and his name appeared against the sums of money received, he would not give the name of the persons from whom the information was derived. The courts do not permit such questions to be inquired into, but he was free to state that in the Phelps-Dodge case a young man named Henry C. Hervey came to him with the attorney. Another young man named Kennedy also gave him information, having been sent for at the instance of Hervey. From Kennedy he received no matter of importance, but, after the case had been closed, Kennedy came to him and said he had been dismissed from that house, and that he had a mother and sister and a crippled brother who must suffer in consequence, and that, as one of the incidents of the case, this misfortune had fallen upon him. Jayne went to the Collector in order to obtain him a situation. After Jayne's statement the Collector saw the young man had been innocently wronged, but he thought it would not do to give him a place in the Custom-house. Jayne then went to Postmaster James and obtained for Kennedy a place in the Post Office. Jayne thought it was Hervey who told him that Stokes, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., was burning his papers. Whitelaw, formerly in the employ of that firm, came to Jayne's room and also gave information. Jayne read an affidavit from Wm. D. Porter, formerly Cashier of that firm, showing that sums of from $100 to $150 had been paid by some member of the firm, which had been paid to Custom-house officers aside from the Custom-house expenses, and charged to the cash account. Porter was a conscientious man, and wished to do no more harm, but to tell the truth without variation at all times. Porter said to him, "Jayne, I suppose when you asked me to tell the truth you expected me to tell you all?" Jayne replied, "That was my understanding." Porter said: "I did not tell you all the truth. I told what I did to my wife, and we had a season of prayer over it. These men are my friends, but the truth should be told."

Jayne here read another affidavit from Porter further bearing on the subject above mentioned.

STATEMENT OF MR. DODGE.

William E. Dodge here obtained permission to reply to Jayne's statement that one of the firm, namely, James, had endeavored to cheat the Government in the importation of a dress. The facts simply were, there was a remonstrance against the price the woman charged for the dress in her bill. Resistance was made to its payment, and another bill, less in amount, was made out. Jayne was out of the country at the time. The two bills came together in two letters. One of them was receipted and paid. This disposed of the charge that an attempt was made to defraud the revenue by different invoices. Porter, who is a nephew of Mr. Dodge, was established in business by the firm, after twenty years' service in their employ. They heard of the affidavits which Jayne read, and asked Porter about them. Porter said: "Jayne came to this office and asked very complacently, 'Have you received a letter from William E. Dodge, Jr., your cousin?'" Porter replied in the negative, and wanted to know who Jayne was. Jayne said: "I'll let you know who I am," and then showed his badge of office. Mr. Dodge then explained that small sums of money had been paid to employes of the Custom-house for working beyond their customary hours to get out their goods, so that the appraisement might be made, especially in cases where Russia iron had been damaged. Beyond this they had never paid a dollar for extra services by Customs officers.

FURTHER TESTIMONY BY JAYNE.

Jayne resumed, saying he went into Porter's office and waited until he arrived. He told Porter what he came for. He wanted to get the exact truth. There was no necessity for unkindness between Porter and himself. He never stated that he had a letter from young Dodge, and the portraiture here presented by Mr. Dodge, Sr., just now, was not true from his own personal knowledge, so help him God.

Mr. Jayne, in response to the question by Mr. Wood as to the procedure about the seizure of books and papers, proceeded to state all the required preliminaries to the seizure. Among other things he found out the habits of Customs officers, and in nine cases out of ten he could tell the names of the officers who are responsible for neglect of business, and collusion with merchants, and he could call such officers before him and say, "This importation comes down to you." There was a jump between business transactions that showed there was a wrong, and men would acknowledge it if you put the truth squarely to them. Having obtained the information and learned the exact truth further proceedings are taken. He would get his evidence in the best shape, then go to the Collector of the Port and lay all the facts before him, and ask a letter from him to the United States Attorney; the Collector would examine the evidence and aid him in getting a letter from the United States Attorney for the seizure of the books and papers. He never proceeded except on probable causes.

It being believed in the committee that Senator Sumner was dead, it was agreed that if the House should adjourn in consequence, the committee would directly thereafter reassemble, but if not the committee would meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

JAYNE RESUMES HIS STATEMENT.

Jayne to-night resumed his statement before the Committee on Ways and Means. He was again interrogated by Mr. Wood, of the committee. He seized the goods of Julius Hart for undervaluation. Hart settled for $26,382, and Jayne received the informer's share. In reply to the question why Hart's name was not mentioned with the others in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Jayne replied, because it was not a suit against the man, but against the goods. Jayne referred to the printed official volume to show that the case was included in the twenty-nine cases of corsets. Jayne, in further response to questions, said he made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he mentioned the names of eighty Customs officers who had improperly taken money from merchants. He had underscored with red ink the names of those in office, being sixty in all. Mr. Wood inquired, "Were these officers immediately dismissed?" Jayne replied in the negative. Janye was abundantly supplied with books and papers to answer questions propounded, explaining invoices, entries, &c., and other matters in that connection. In response to one of the questions placed in the hands of the Chairman to be asked, Jayne said there had been awarded to him since his service as a Special Treasury Agent about $328,000. Of that amount there belonged to him about $140,000. The remainder was paid to others. Some got half of the amount paid, some all, and others none. In reply to another question, he said Platt & Boyd had brought suit against him for trespass, assuming damages at $50,000, for the seizures of books and papers. He had put in his defense. The Attorney General had instructed the District Attorney to appear for him. Mr. Beck asked Jayne "Did you know or believe that certain papers of Phelps, Dodge & Co. brought to you by the informer and his attorney were stolen or taken surreptitiously from that firm? Did you contract to pay to the informer two-thirds of the amount paid to you, with a knowledge of such fact? And did the Secretary of the Treasury know that two-thirds were to go to those parties?"

Mr. Jayne replied that at the time the papers were brought to him by the attorney of the informer he did not ask the attorney the source from which he obtained them, and the attorney did not tell him. He believed, however, what perhaps any one of the committee would believe under the circumstances. Under the law, the man bringing the information was entitled to one-fourth of the net proceeds, while he (Jayne) was to receive only such sum as might be voluntarily given him. But the agreement was that the case should be placed in his hands, and he was to pay them the money—two-thirds. He did not remember that he told the Secretary of the Treasury anything about the distribution of the money. The case was discussed in the newspapers before the money was paid into court, and the Secretary read the papers.

Mr. Beck, of the Committee—What was the name of the man?

Mr. Jayne—Charles F. Hervey, who with three or four attorneys, came with the papers.

Mr. Beck—What were the names of the attorneys?

Mr. Jayne—Ethan Allen, Dudley Field, son of David Dudley Field, and Judges Birdseye and Crosby, the last named, formerly of Michigan. I gave the check to Ethan Allen.

Mr. Beck—Had you any idea how they obtained the papers?

Mr. Jayne—I never asked.

Mr. Beck—Did you not see these papers had been torn out of the books?

Mr. Jayne—I saw they had been torn off. I cannot tell what the lawyers knew. I am not admitted to the private consultations between lawyers and clients. Counsel did not tell where they got the papers.

Mr. Beck—And will you tell this committee you had no reason to believe the papers were stolen?

Jayne—If I should tell you what I believe, it would not be evidence.

Mr. Beck—Then you believe the papers were surreptitiously obtained?

Jayne made no reply, and Mr. Beck again propounded his question.

Mr. Niblack, of the committee, (smiling)—Do, Mr. Jayne, answer, for my sake.

Jayne—I have no doubt the papers were taken from the books, and, I believe, surreptitiously. [Laughter.]

Mr. Schultz said, before he concluded the argument for the complainants, he should like to hear from Col. Bliss, the Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, who was now present.

Col. Bliss said he would be glad of an opportunity to say a few words, but he would prefer not going on to-night. He thought he would occupy not less than two hours, and would, therefore, prefer postponing his remarks until to-morrow. He probably knew more about the seizure of books and papers than any one present.

Mr. Grubb, of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, was among the gentlemen in the committee room.

The committee adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The hearing may then, probably, be brought to a close.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 12—1 A. M.—Cloudy weather has prevailed over New-England, New-York, and Lake Ontario, with occasionally light snow and low temperature; brisk and high north-west winds over the Middle States, lower lake region, and New-England; rain has fallen in Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, but is now followed by northerly winds, clear weather, and falling temperature; the barometer has fallen in the Missouri Valley with rising temperature and winds veering to easterly. The rivers have fallen at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Nashville, and Davenport.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England partly cloudy weather, and fresh to very brisk north and west winds will prevail, with temperature below freezing.

For the Middle States and lower lake region fresh and brisk north to west winds, low temperature and generally clear weather.

For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, very generally clear weather, and light to fresh winds, mostly northerly on the coast.

For the upper lake region and south over the Ohio Valley, generally clear weather, and fresh brisk northerly winds.

For Missouri and Iowa, clear weather and easterly to northerly winds.

The Ohio and Cumberland Rivers will fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	35°	29°	3:30 P. M.	44°	35°
6 A. M.	37°	28°	6 P. M.	42°	30°
9 A. M.	40°	30°	9 P. M.	42°	26°
12 M.	45°	31°	12 P. M.	40°	23°

Average temperature yesterday.......29°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......40⅝°

THE STEAM-SHIP NURNBERG IN A GALE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 11.—The North German steam-ship Nurnberg arrived at this port to-day. She left Bremen Feb. 17. On Tuesday, Feb. 24, she experienced a terrific gale, which continued until the following day, when a heavy sea swept the vessel, tearing four life-boats from the davits, one of which crushed in a sky-light, allowing the water to pour into the cabin, where costly paintings, mirrors, and furniture were damaged to the extent of between $20,000 and $30,000.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

BRITISH LOSSES, 16 KILLED AND 368 WOUNDED.

LONDON, March 11.—The latest dispatches from the Ashantee expedition state that the British loss in the war was 16 killed and 368 wounded.

MARINE DISASTERS.

DAMAGE IN THE RECENT GALE—WRECK OF A BOSTON-BOUND SCHOONER.

LONDON, March 11.—The brig Hannibal, from New-Orleans Jan. 18, for Falmouth, with 773 bales of cotton, arrived at that port to-day, having suffered much damage in the recent gales on the Atlantic.

ST. THOMAS, West Indies, March 6, via HAVANA, March 11.—The barks Marshal Pelissier and Gladstone, the brigantine D. E. Chapman, and schooner Kittie Stephens have arrived, disabled and leaking.

The schooner Florence, from Demerara, for Boston, with sugar, was wrecked on Arregada reefs. Her crew and part of her cargo were saved.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH—MR. GLADSTONE TO TAKE THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP IN 1875.

LONDON, March 11.—Thursday, the day of the formal entrance of the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride into London, will be observed as a holiday at the Government docks and arsenal at Woolwich.

If his health will permit, Mr. Gladstone will resume the leadership of the Liberal Party in 1875.

The members of the late Cabinet held a meeting to-day, at which, at the request of Mr. Gladstone, they agreed to accept the temporary leadership of the Marquis of Hartington. A section of the Liberals, however, propose to temporarily follow the lead of Mr. Vernon Harcourt or Mr. Robert Lowe.

THE GALA DAY IN LONDON—PROSECUTIONS FOR FRAUDS ON AN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON, March 12—5:30 A. M.—The entire route of the procession of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh from Paddington station to Buckingham Palace, via Oxford and Regent streets, is gaily decorated with flags, streamers, &c. The procession will begin to move at 11:40 A. M.,

The Crown has commenced prosecution, in Limerick, against a number of physicians and others, for attempts to defraud the New-York Life Insurance Company by obtaining policies unknown to the persons whose lives they sought to insure.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will soon retire.

SPAIN.

CONCHA TO SUCCEED JOVELLAR IN CUBA—RESIGNATION OF GEN. MORIONES.

MADRID, March 11.—The report that Gen. Jose Concha is to be appointed Captain General of Cuba, in place of Gen. Jovellar, is confirmed.

Gen. Moriones has resigned his command of the army of the North in consequence of illness.

SERRANO IN SUPREME COMMAND IN THE NORTH.

MADRID, March 11.—Marshal Serrano has assumed supreme command of the forces operating against the Carlists in the North.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN—M. BERTHOLDI TO SAIL ON FRIDAY.

PARIS, March 11.—Jean Cruveilhier, the eminent French physician, is dead. He was eighty-three years old.

M. Bertholdi, the new French Minister at Washington, will sail from Havre for New-York on Friday next.

SAN DOMINGO.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC—THE NEW PRESIDENT.

SAN DOMINGO, March 1, via HAVANA, March 11.—Feb. 27, the anniversary of the Republic of San Domingo, was celebrated with great rejoicings.

The inauguration of President Gonzales has been deferred until Congress has considered and revised the new Constitution.

CUBA.

PARDON OF AN AMERICAN CONVICTED OF HOMICIDE.

HAVANA, March 11.—George W. O'Neal, of Philadelphia, who was convicted of homicide at Trinidad, has been pardoned by Captain General Jovellar.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—PROBABLE COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL AND SENATE—THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11—2:30 A. M.—Returns have been received from 152 towns, which give an aggregate vote of 56,093. Of this vote McCutchins has 27,003, Weston 27,476, and Blackmer 1,614. The majority in these counties against Weston is 1,141. There are 82 towns to be heard from, which last year gave Straw 7,377, Weston 7,670, and Blackmer 350. Taking the vote of the remaining towns as in last year's election, Weston lacks 1,198 votes. In these 82 towns he may not overcome the majority against him. The Council will probably stand—Republicans, 3; Democrats, 2. The Senate will probably be a tie—Republicans, 5; Democrats, 5. In two districts there is no choice. The House will be very close, the political complexion depending on the towns that did not hold elections yesterday, but will elect to-day. It is impossible to give a close approximation at this hour as to how the Senate and House will stand.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—One hundred and fifty-nine towns give McCutchins 28,192; Weston, 28,494; Blackmer, 1,693. These towns last year gave Straw 28,025; Weston, 26,261; Blackmer, 1,470.

CONCORD, N. H., Mach 11.—Returns from about 175 towns have been received, but no footings have been made since the returns of the 159 towns of the Governor's vote. There is probably no election of Governor by the people. The House will be very close, but sufficient returns have not yet been received to definitely indicate the status in the Councillor districts. There is probably no choice in either number one or number two. The Republicans claim numbers three and four, giving the Democrats number five. The Senate is probably a tie, the Republicans claiming districts numbers one, four, five, nine, and ten, giving the Democrats two, three, eight, eleven, and twelve, with probably no choice in the sixth and seventh.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—One hundred and eighty towns give McCutchins 29,640; Weston, 30,375; Blackmer, 1,732.

The House stands 129 Republicans and 128 Democrats.

NO ELECTION OF GOVERNOR—THE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—Returns from nearly all the towns have been received, which show that there is no election of Governor by the people. Weston, Democrat, lacks about 300 of a majority. The Council will probably stand two Democrats and two Republicans. The Republicans claim that they have elected five Senators, and the Democrats three, with four vacancies. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee expresses the opinion that the House will be Democratic. The Democrats claim that the returns of 222 towns show the House to stand: Democrats, 155; Republicans, 141; Independents, 2. The towns yet to be heard from gave last year: Democrats, 22, and Republicans, 17.

THE VIRGINIA STATE DEBT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 12.—In the Virginia Senate to-day a resolution was passed by a large majority instructing the Virginia Senators and requesting the Virginia Representatives in Congress to urge Congress to compel West Virginia to comply with her obligation to assume and pay her just proportion of the old debt of this State.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 11.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad, held here to-day at the office of the corporation, was well attended. In the absence of the President, John Duff, Esq., of New-York, Oliver Ames presided. Beyond the reading of the annual report and the election of officers, nothing was done, and the meeting adjourned after being in session but a short time. The annual report was read.

The gross earnings for the year were $10,266,103 66; the operating expenses, $4,974,861 02; the net earnings, $5,291,242 64. Compared with the year previous, there has been an increase in gross earnings of $1,373,498 13, being 15 44-100 per cent.; an increase of operating expenses of $174,287 54, being 3 63-100 per cent.; and an increase of net earnings of $1,195,210 59.

The ratio of expenses to net earnings has been decreased from 53 93-100 per cent. to 48 46-100 per cent.

The passenger earnings amounted to $3,887,204 48; increase over the year previous $516,892 07; or a gain of 15 34-100 per cent. Compared with the year previous there has been an increase of 9,206 in the total number of passengers, or 5 26-100 per cent., and of 15,045,183 passengers carried one mile, or 18 65-100 per cent. The average rate per mile received from passengers was 4.06 cents, or 12-100 of a cent less per mile than was paid the year previous.

The freight earnings amounted to $5,573,654; increase over the year previous, $805,234 93, or a gain of 16 9-10 per cent.

The following is a statement of the number of tons of through and local commercial freight carried one mile:

	Tons.
Through freight, East bound	35,648,446
Through freight, West bound	61,642,901
Local freight, East bound	58,707,443
Local freight, West bound	72,362,752
Total	126,070,195

The increase over the year previous in through freight, East bound, was 14 4-10 per cent., and West bound was 17 3-10 per cent. In local freight the increase in East bound was 85 4-10 per cent., and West bound was 10 5-10 per cent. The average of total increase was 25 4-10 per cent.

In the operating expenses for the year 1873 is included the cost of new rails for 60 miles of track, and of new cross ties for 280 miles. Included also are the expenditures of $25,000 for filling trestle bridges with earth embankments; $74,000 for raising track to avoid obstructions from snow, and $222,000 paid for taxes.

The construction expenses for the year amounted to $123,060 13, which were incurred principally for rolling stock, the erection of snow-sheds and fences, and of buildings at Omaha for passenger depot and company's offices.

The report was accepted, and then the stockholders proceeded to vote for Directors. The following were elected: Oliver Ames, North Easton; James Duff, Boston; Elisha Atkins, Boston; Sidney Dillon, New-York; L. P. Morton, New-York; F. Gordon Dexter, Boston; Benjamin E. Bates, Boston; Oliver Ames, (second,) North Easton; James D. Smith, New-York; Charles J. Osborn, New-York; George S. Scott, New-York; Samuel L. Mills, New-York; Jay Gould, New-York; E. H. Baker, Boston; J. Richardson, New-York. On motion of Elisha Atkins the next meeting will be held in Boston. At a meeting of the Directors held subsequently the following officers were chosen: President, Sidney Dillon, of New-York; Vice President, Elisha Atkins, of Boston; Secretary and Treasurer, E. H. Rollins, of Boston. The Director ticket elected was a compromise agreed upon by Jay Gould, representing New-York, who was present, and the Bostonians. Out of the capital of 367,450 shares, the large number of 299,753 shares were represented. A removal of the office from Boston to New-York, which many thought would follow this election, does not appear to be contemplated; in fact, the company is peculiarly situated in this respect. It may be remembered that the offices were removed here from New-York by a special act of Congress, and it is the opinion of two of Boston's best lawyers that the act "fixed" the location here, and it cannot be changed without additional legislation by Congress.

BILLIARDS.

THE BOSTON TOURNAMENT—JOSEPH DION AND GARNIER THE VICTORS.

BOSTON, Mass., March 11.—The fifth and sixth games of the Billiard Tournament came off this afternoon and evening at Bumstead Hall. The players in the afternoon were Joseph Dion and M. Ubassy. The highest run made was 45 by Dion. When Dion had scored 100 points, Ubassy was 34. Ubassy showed 149 when Dion had made 206, and 239 when Dion scored 300. Dion won the game by 44 points. Ubassy's highest run was 33. Dion's average was 4 4-9; Ubassy's, 4. The game consumed two hours and fifty minutes. In the evening the contest was between Albert Garnier and M. Ubassy, and was very close and exciting. Garnier won by 5 points. Garnier's highest run was 78; Ubassy's, 65. Garnier's average, 7 11-27; Ubassy's, 7 7-54. Time—Two hours and thirty minutes.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MR. FILLMORE'S FUNERAL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 11.—The final arrangements for Ex-President's Fillmore's funeral were completed to-night. The body will lie in state at St. Paul's Cathedral to-morrow, from 9 A. M. to 1:30 P. M., to permit the general public to view the remains. The funeral procession and ceremonies will be of as grand and imposing a character as the feelings of the family will permit. The House Committee and State authorities will arrive to-morrow.

REPEAL OF THE RICHMOND, VA., LICENSE SYSTEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 12.—The City Council has repealed the ordinance requiring licenses to be taken out by sample merchants, commercial travelers, and all others who sell or offer to sell here by sample, card, description, or other representation. The State law still is in force.

LOCAL FIRES.

At a late hour on Tuesday night a fire occurred among some loose straw in an unoccupied room on the first floor of No. 22 Mulberry street, and was extinguished before any material damage had been done.

Early yesterday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 18 Ann street, occupied by Wm. Kirscherf, jeweler. Damage, $500; insured.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the tenement house No. 50 West Twenty-fifth street, causing $200 damage.

The Beaver Mill, in Paterson, N. J., which is occupied by William Heard as a weaving shop, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $100. The promptness of the Fire Department prevented a serious conflagration.

There are cases on record where running sores of years' standing have been permanently cured by the use of DALLEY'S Magical Pain Extractor. Is not this worth a trial? Twenty-five cents.—*Advertisement.*

Refined Ladies prefer the improved "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" to the French *odeurs.* Dress the hair with "PHALON INVIGORATOR." Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

For Bathing Infants.
BURNETT'S KALLISTON is soothing, cooling, and refreshing.—*Advertisement.*

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the faculty. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid: best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

Why Disgust your Associates with Offensive breath, constant hawking and blowing, when Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY would cure you?

An Extended Popularity.—Each year finds "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" in new localities in various parts of the world. For relieving coughs, colds, and throat diseases, the Troches have been *proved* reliable.

Chocolat Menier—Menier's Essence of Cocoa or Family Chocolate.
Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists, and confectioners. Depot, No. 45 Beaver st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

BEERS.—In Bridgeport, Conn., March 10, Capt. ABEL BEERS, of Fairfield, aged 84 years.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Southport, Thursday, 12th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

CATLIN.—In Brooklyn, March 10, at 10:30 A. M., from the effects of a paralytic shock, THOMAS G. CATLIN, M. D., aged 65 years.
The friends of the family and members of the medical profession in Brooklyn and New-York are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 10 Sidney place, on Thursday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Tuesday, 10th inst., CORDELIA, the beloved wife of Samuel A. Cunningham, aged 35 years, 9 months, 25 days.
The relatives and friends of the family, the officers and members of Lodge of Strict Observance, No. 94, F. and A. M., Empire Chapter, No. 170 R. A. M., and Morton Commandery, No. 4, K. T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 93 Morton st.

ELLIS.—On Monday, March 9, NELLIE J., youngest daughter of Louisa and the late William R. Ellis, in the 6th year of her age.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday at 12 o'clock, M., from the residence of her mother, No. 348 West 21st st.

EVANS.—On Tuesday, March 10, WILSON EVANS, in the 49th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 405 Quincy st., Brooklyn, Friday, 13th inst., 4 P. M.

FLANDRAU.—Tuesday, March 10, ALBERT S., son of William and Jane Flandrau, in the 41st year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 473 West 21st st., on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

GAY.—At Stamford, Conn., Monday, March 9, ADELINE S., wife of Wm. Gay, in the 54th year of her age.
Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday, 12th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

HEWITT.—On Wednesday, March 11, WILLIE A., infant son of Frederick and Louise B. Hewitt.
The funeral services will be held on Friday, the 13th inst., at the residence of his grandfather, William H. Hewitt, No. 121 Lexington av., at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

ISLEY.—March 10, LEWIS C. ISLEY.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, March 13, 2 o'clock P. M., at the Baptist Church, Dover Plains, N. Y.

WEEKES.—On Third Day, Third Month, (March,) 10th, NATHANIEL M. WEEKES, aged 43 years, and on Fourth Day, Third Month, 4th, IDA L., daughter of Nathaniel M. and Sarah E. Weekes, aged 13 months.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from their late residence, No. 386 South 2d st., Williamsburg, Long Island, on Fifth Day, (Thursday,) 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and at Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, Long Island, on Sixth Day, (Friday,) 13th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Long Island Railroad train leaving James slip at 10 A. M., returning at 4 P. M.

WELLINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 9, of diphtheria, LILLIAN, daughter of Isaac B. and Eunice Wellington, in the 9th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 344 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. Owing to the illness of another member of the family, the services will be as brief and quiet as possible.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.

That the Patent Cash and Ticket Indicator is the only invention which can positively regulate and systematize the collection of tickets and cash fares, and, by so doing, save millions of dollars to railroad companies, there is not the least doubt. It will not only save millions of dollars to railroad companies, but will also be the means of reducing the passenger department to a more perfect system. There has not been a practical railroad officer who has examined into and thoroughly investigated its claims who has been able to say that it will not do all that is claimed for it. Railroad officers desiring information in reference to the Patent Indicator will please address G. F. THOMAS, Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 40 BURLING SLIP, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1874.

TO SHAD FISHERMEN.

Attention is hereby called to the provisions of the annexed law. All poles placed in violation of the said provisions will be removed by this board, and the penalty enforced against the owners.
By order of the board.
GEO. W. BLUNT, Secretary.

SEC. 13. It shall not be lawful, except in cases now provided by law, for any person to erect, or drive in the soil under water, in the Harbor of New-York, any poles for the purpose of fishing, where the water is of greater depth than six feet at mean low tide, under the penalty of five dollars for each pole erected or driven contrary to the provisions of this section; and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to cause the same to be removed.

DYSPEPSIA, COATED TONGUE, NAUSEA, headache, biliousness, torpid and diseased liver, constipated and irregular defecation, intermittent fever, malarial fevers, and dumb ague are diseases entirely under the control of the delicious BETHESDA SPRING WATER. Patients whose cases had resisted all previous treatment are daily reporting to Dr. A. H. HEATH their perfect restoration. The afflicted are unaware that the medicines prepared for such diseases are principally composed of quinine, arsenic, opium, and acids. To replace these and the worthless mixed waters with BETHESDA the price is reduced to 60 cents. Depot and offices, 200 Broadway. Pamphlets, with certificates, free.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 14, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 7:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 8:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY and on SATURDAY at 11 and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway. Room No. 4. New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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A FAIR SAXON	$1 00
LADY JUDITH	1 25

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SHELDON & CO., NEW-YORK.

A NEW BOOK.

The United States Publishing Company, No. 13 University place, delivered to subscribers this week 5,000 copies of their new book, THE NEW-YORK TOMBS. A second edition of 5,000 copies, now in press, will be ready this week. Subscribers who have changed their residence may obtain their copies at once by calling or sending present address to the publishers. No copies will be placed on sale at the book stores, as the work is entirely in the hands of our canvassing agents. The price—$3 50 in cloth, and $4 25 in law sheep—will in all cases be maintained. The book contains 672 pages, illustrated. The subscription list embraces the best citizens of the City. In the book Warden Hubbell, of Sing Sing, has expressed his views on Prison Discipline and Reformation. Edward S. Stokes makes a statement of his case under date of Feb. 24, 1874—Miss Linda Gilbert's Prison Library Work—The Ring Trials—Sharkey and Genet's Escapes—Colt's Case—The Helen Jewett Tragedy—Richardson-McFarland Trial—Calhoun Letters—Astor Place Riots—Stanwix Hall Tragedy—Early Prison History, &c., &c., &c., make this a book of absorbing interest, as well as a great moral reformer. The publishers acknowledge an order from Ed. S. Stokes for 500 copies for the prison libraries of the State. Orders outside of New-York will be filled in the order they are received from our next edition. More agents can find profitable employment by addressing
UNITED STATES PUBLISHING COMPANY,
No. 13 University place, New-York.

THE GREAT TICHBORNE TRIAL.

In consequence of the intense interest felt by the public in this famous case, perhaps, the most remarkable in the annals of the law, the London GRAPHIC will publish a Tichborne number, 28 pages, profusely illustrated, and forming a complete pictorial and literary record of this extraordinary case, including remarkable fac-simile autographs, &c., never before published. Price fifty cents. The Tichborne number will arrive in New-York about March 19. To secure copies orders must be given at once, as the supply is limited. Order-book now open. Subscribers to the GRAPHIC will please take notice that this number is not included in their subscription.
AUGUST BRENTANO, No. 33 Union square, New-York.

"CHARACTER IN YOUR FACE."—SEE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cents, or $3 a year. Teaches Physiognomy, Psychology, Ethnology, Self-culture, Memory, Choice of Pursuits, What Each Can Do Best. Entertaining, instructive, and useful. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. SCIENCE OF HEALTH, $2 a year, 20 cents a number.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The sale at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, March 11, of the property of the Knickerbocker Hotel Company, situated on Fifth avenue, drew out a very large attendance, but all present seemed more interested in seeing the result of the transaction than in making bids. The auction was in charge of Richard V. Harnett, as auctioneer, and held by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of Townsend Scudder, Esq., as Assignee in Bankruptcy. The property sold comprised a plot of twelve lots, located on Fifth avenue, east side, taking in the block front between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, opposite the entrance to Central Park, in size 200.10 by 150. On the plot is an unfinished building, which, when completed, was to have been known as the Knickerbocker Hotel, upon which the sum of $225,000 is said to have been already expended. The premises were sold subject to incumbrances amounting, with interest to date, to $795,138 63, and, upon a bid of $500 over and above this sum, after dwelling some fifteen minutes, the auctioneer knocked down the property to R. W. Sears, of Boston, Mass. This was the only sale made, the remaining auctions of the day being disposed of as follows: Public auction sale by Hugh N. Camp of the house and lot No. 512 East Eleventh street, east of Avenue B, property withdrawn upon bids amounting to $6,000. Legal sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White of six houses and lots located on Henry, Madison, Monroe, Cherry, Water, and South streets, adjourned to the 18th inst., and legal sale by D. M. Seaman of five lots on Eleventh avenue, north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, adjourned to April 1. Concerning the sales held in Westchester County, yesterday, by James M. Miller, a report will be made to-morrow.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold, under a foreclosure decree, six lots located on Washington avenue, Brooklyn, north-east corner of Degraw street, at nominal figures, to parties in interest for the purpose of perfecting title. In reference to legal sale held by Quimby & Bissell, in Brooklyn, at which the houses and lots No. 134 York street and No. 19 Talman street were to be offered, no report has reached us. J. M. Gibson reports having sold at Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, the two-story and attic house, 26 by 40, with extension 20 by 20, and plot 59.7 by 162, located on Monticello avenue, Jersey City, corner of Belmont avenue, for $9,000, the purchaser being G. H. Ruland.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The great attraction at the Exchange to-day is the proposed sale, by Messrs. Muller & Son, of thirty-four valuable up-town building lots, together with other property. The sales are of importance and should attract attention. The full list of the day's auctions is as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, Executor's sale by order of the Executors of the estate of Andrew Carrigan, deceased, of thirty-four eligibly located and desirable lots, comprised in the block bounded by the Grand Boulevard, Riverside avenue, One Hundred and Fourteenth street, and One Hundred and Fifteenth street. The lots are situated as follows: Ten lots, each 25 by 75, on the Boulevard, west side, forming the block front between the streets named; ten lots, 25 by about 98, on Riverside avenue, east side, block front between same streets; nine lots, full size, new Mansion House and stables, on One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, between the avenues named, and nine lots, same size, on One Hundred and Fifteenth street, south side, in rear of above. The same firm will also offer at public auction the following additional valuable property: Four lots, together forming a plot in size 100.8 by 100, on Ninth avenue, north-west corner of Ninetieth street; four lots together, in size 100.8 by 100, new two-story and attic brick house and stable thereon, on Riverside avenue, south-east corner of Eighty-eighth street, and twelve lots, each 25 by 100, on East Ninety-sixth street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick factory, boiler house, &c., with three lots together in size 75 by 100.5, (rear irregular,) Nos. 609, 611 and 613 West Forty-eighth street, north side, 175 feet west of Eleventh avenue. Also probable resale of four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West Eighty-fifth street, south side, 175 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, at the Exchange, Trustee's sale, under the direction of E. Belknap, Esq., of the house, with lot 25 by 133, No. 98 Second place, Brooklyn, between Court and Clinton streets. Also at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Trustee's sale of the two two-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 21.11 by about 75, Nos. 277 and 279 Washington street, Brooklyn, east side, between Johnson and Tillary streets. Also at same last-named Exchange, public auction sale of the premises No. 216 Sixteenth street, Brooklyn, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, embracing a lot 22 by 100, and a two-story frame house, 35 feet deep, in front of a similar house, 15 feet deep, in rear.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

12 lots, with unfinished building thereon, 5th av., e. s., block front between 58th and 59th sts., known as property of "Knickerbocker Hotel Company;" plots together form plot 200.10x150	$795,638

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 10.

Denman st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Morris av., 25x118.1, Morrisania	$625
Nassau st., s. e. s., 99.10 ft. n. e. of John st., 34.11x101.6x34.10x101.10	71,000
16th st., n. s., 167.8 ft. w. of 2d av., 22.7x92x22.8x92	20,000
16th st., s. s., 165.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x103.3	27,000
35th st., s. s., 415 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x98.9, ½ part	1,460
40th st., s. s., 169.8 ft. e. of 9th av., 18.6x98.9	27,750
41st st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x98.9	14,000
43d st., s. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 10th av., 16.8x100.5	8,275
58th st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5	15,500
61st st., s. e. corner of 9th av., 350x100.5, ½ part	236
77th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x102.2	3,200
78th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d av., 18.9x102.2	12,600
80th st., n. s., 154.8 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.11x77.2x29.9x98.9	14,000
113th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11	7,000
127th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th av., widened, 50x99.11	3,600
2d av., s. e. corner, 227 ft. n. e. of King's Bridge rd., 100x125, West Farms	2,500
3d av., e. s., 41.11 ft. n. of 35th st., 18.11x72	13,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, Nos. 70 and 72, 5 years, per year	$10,000
Maiden lane, No. 11, 5 years, per year	10,600
23d st., No. 112 West, 8 years, per year	3,500
38th st., No. 230, 5 years, per year	1,000
40th st., No. 320 West, 3 years, per year	1,650
40th st., No. 148 East, stable, three years, per year	1,400
3d av., No. 1,461, store, vault, and two floors, 5 years; 3 years, per year, $2,200, 2 years, per year	2,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

IN NEAR PROXIMITY TO CENTRAL PARK.—For sale, or exchange for good City property, the mansion and plot of ground of Mr. W. H. Starin, known as No. 513 East 120th st., between Avenue A and Harlem River, consisting of dwelling 50x40, with addition of 25x40, and greenhouse, stable, and plot of about five lots of elegantly kept ground; house has all and fully the modern improvements, &c., house, stable, grounds, and greenhouse in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—MUST BE SOLD THIS SPRING, WELL-rented four-story high-stoop dwelling-house No. 586 7th av., at junction with Broadway, and opposite first-class hotel now erecting; this property is most desirably located for future business purposes, and can be purchased for about what it will annually rent for in a few years. OWNER, No. 238 West 44th st., before 11, and evenings.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lenox Hill," built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS—The beautiful four-story French-basement house, No. 524 5th av., near 44th st., is 23x70 feet; well built and arranged, and in good order; possession 1st May; lot 100 feet; Columbia College leasehold; ground rent only $437. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st.

A THREE-STORY, BASEMENT, AND SUB-cellar frame, filled in with brick; all improvements; 20x44x100; $10,000; 123d st., between 2d and 3d avs.; will exchange for a good house in Brooklyn. M. R. CRASTO & SON, No. 2,108 3d av.

A SACRIFICE OF FOUR LOTS, BEAUTIFULLY situated on 126th and 127th sts., near Southern Boulevard, Twenty-third Ward, New-York City; can be bought for $6,000, $1,600 less than actual cost. M. R. CRASTO & SON, No. 2,108 3d av.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA WIDE HOUSE, NO. 26 East 22d st., between Broadway and 4th av.; four story, brown stone, English basement, 30 feet wide; lot, 50 feet by half the block. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A VERY NICE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 141 East 45th st., formerly Gifford Place; all improvements; price, $23,000. For permits apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—18 EAST 49th st.; 1, 10 East, 12 West 53d, 16 West 52d, 15 East 48th st.; 5th av., Nos. 290, 584, 676, 781, 783. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY on 6th av. Also, a basement house in 25th st., between 7th and 8th avs., at a bargain. Inquire of W. N. WOOD, No. 340 6th av., corner 21st st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON 87TH ST. AND TWO lots on 88th st., near Morningside Park, each 25x half the block. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av.

FOR SALE—OPPOSITE GRAMERCY PARK, (north side,) a fine four-story brown-stone house, extra wide and deep; price only $55,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES at convenient distances from New-York to rent for season or year; also City property for sale and to rent. R. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FURNISHED THREE-STORY brown-stone house; must be sold; chance for a bargain for somebody. Apply at No. 1,136 3d av., near 66th st., from 8 to 11 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M.

$25,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS CITY property, in one or two sums. A. F. SMITH, No. 97 Park row, Room No. 25.

HARLEM HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE BY F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Ten three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone-front houses, just completed, on 92d st., between 8th and 9th avs.; one of the best streets on the west side, and within 250 feet of the Central Park, which it overlooks.

The recent improvements make the west side the most desirable part of the City, and when rapid transit is adopted, it will bring this property within a few minutes of the City Hall. The present means of access are the Eighth avenue cars and the Grand Boulevard.

Houses are 20x50, with all modern improvements; will be sold on liberal terms, and at a price that make them an undoubted investment. Apply to SIDNEY C. GENIN, office of James M. Hartshorne & Bro., No. 35 Broad st., from 12 to 3, or W. H. RAYNOR, 5½ Pine st.

WILLIAM H. FALCONER,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 100 4TH AV.
SELLING, LETTING, AND COLLECTING
Carefully attended to and returns promptly made.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on the east side Park av., near 38th st., 17.4x65x80; hard wood finish, and in perfect order throughout; sixty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire for permits, &c., of R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR RESERVOIR SQUARE, 41ST st., a handsome four-story brown-stone front, complete in every particular. $27,000. Terms easy. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., corner of 8th av.

FOR SALE—TERMS EASY—A VALUABLE PROPerty on west side of 8th av. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AN ESTATE PURCHASED UNDER FORECLOSURE—Two new three-story houses, finely located, Nos. 193 and 195 Lee av., Brooklyn, within thirty minutes from Broadway and Canal st.; must be sold at once at a bargain; about $7,000 each; terms easy for prompt payment of interest. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 135 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR MERCHANdise, sewing-machines, furniture, horse and buggy, house in East Orange, or upper part of Newark, N. J., a desirable three-story house in Brooklyn, four-story brick in Jersey City, small house and one acre land, Chatham, N. J., and choice plots in City of Hartford, Conn. O. H. PIERSON & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

A TWO-STORY HIGH-STOOP BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house, modern improvements, gas, water-closets, bath, range, boiler, marble mantels, gas fixtures, &c., at a great bargain; price, $5,000, if taken immediately; in Brooklyn, twenty minutes from Fulton Ferry. DE GROOT, No. 142 Fulton st.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, EIGHT minutes' walk from Wall st. or South Ferries, a three-story brown-stone house, 19x44, in perfect order, with every convenience; rooms frescoed and elegantly arranged; terms easy. Apply to LEWIS M. HATCH, No. 29 Broadway, Post Office Box No. 38.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY, BASEMENT AND French-roof frame house, fourteen rooms, No. 271 Tompkins av., Brooklyn; price $5,500. Apply at No. 2 Burling slip.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit. O. V. Holcomb, 89 B'way, W'msburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Rich Farming Lands!

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP BY THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The Best Investment! No Fluctuations! Always Improving in Value!

The wealth of the country is made by the advance in real estate.

NOW IS THE TIME!
MILLIONS OF ACRES

of the finest lands on the continent, in Eastern Nebraska, now for sale, many of them never before in market, at prices that defy competition. Five and ten years' credit given, with interest at six per cent. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company taken at par for lands. Full particulars given; new Guide, with new Maps, mailed free.

THE PIONEER,

a handsome illustrated paper, containing the Homestead law, sent free to all parts of the world. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.
OMAHA, NEB.

FOR SALE—THE NAPA QUICKSILVER MINE.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in Bankruptcy, entered Feb. 3, 1874, the undersigned will receive proposals for the purchase of the Napa Quicksilver Mine until the 13th day of April next, inclusive. This mine, formerly known as the Oakville Quicksilver Mine, is situated in the Napa Valley, California, about sixty miles north of the City of San Francisco, from which it is accessible by rail in four hours and a half. The property is described in the deed to the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company from the Oakville Quicksilver Mining Company, as follows: All that certain mine, lead, or lode bearing cinnabar, known as the Oakville Quicksilver Mine, being one thousand feet in width by three thousand feet in length, as described in a certain patent issued to this company by the Government of the United States, dated March 15, 1872, which was recorded March 28, 1872, in the County Recorder's office of Napa County, California, in Book A, of Patents, page 284, a map of which property can be seen at the office of the undersigned. Two brick furnaces, as well as brick, iron, and wooden condensers, engine, boiler, &c., belong to the property, together with all the usual and necessary mining utensils. The mine has been in successful operation, and although the mining thus far has been confined mainly to the surface, sufficient depth has been obtained, however, to encourage the belief that rich ore remains below. In view of the present high price of quicksilver, this mine offers great inducements to those desiring to invest in mining property. Proposals must be accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the United States Trust Company of the City of New-York, of ten per cent. of the amount of the bid as a guarantee of performance in case of acceptance.

ALEXANDER G. BLACK.
Assignee of the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company, bankrupt, No. 126 Pearl street, New-York City.
New-York, Feb. 19, 1874.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A SPACIOUS AND beautiful residence situated in the village of Nyack, on the Hudson, about twenty-eight miles from the City of New-York. House has all the modern improvements, rooms large and airy; also, barn, carriage-house, cow-stable, &c.; extensive vegetable garden, and lawn containing about eight acres of land, all in the finest condition; about ten minutes' walk from the steam-boat landing and railroad depot.

On account of the official duties of Gen. D. D. Smith, connected with the Government, he has been obliged to make his residence in the City of Washington, D. C., therefore offers the above premises on the most favorable terms.

Apply to TUNIS SMITH, Nyack, or E. LANE, Agent of North River and New-York Steam-boat Company, office on Harrison Street Pier, North River.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, WESTchester County, N. Y., a delightfully-located frame cottage, furnished, with four acres of ground, including out-buildings, and gardener's house, an extensive view over Long Island Sound, together with boating, bathing, and fishing; also a few acres suitable for building sites; also unfurnished frame cottage at Milton. Apply to J. & W. GEDNEY, Milton, or to R. STUYVESANT, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT OF 326 acres of land on the east bank of the Hudson River, near Rhinebeck, with substantial stone dwelling and extensive out-building, very fine views, three-quarters of mile water front; will be sold very cheap, as the owner desires to go abroad. For permits and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE.—RIDGEWOOD, N. J., ON ERIE RAILroad, twenty-one miles from New-York, a new dwelling containing nine rooms, with one-half acre of ground; desirable neighborhood, and within five minutes' walk of depot; possession immediately if desired; price $6,500. Address THOMAS T. WALTON, owner, Imperial Insurance Company, 40-44 Pine st. New-York.

A FAMILY IN SEARCH OF A GOOD, COMfortable house in one of the finest locations on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, can find an old-fashioned brick house, with ten rooms, in prime order, one and a half blocks from the depot; plenty of shade, good garden, ample grounds, with stable; for sale or for rent; very desirable. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—THE residence of Mrs. McEvers on Staten Island, adjoining the property of the late Sir E. Cunard, one mile from Vanderbilt's Landing; house contains seven bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, &c.; the grounds consist of seven acres, laid out with fruit and shade trees; high situation, beautiful views; stable, coach-house, ice-house, &c.; terms easy. Apply to HUNTINGTON & RICHARDS, No. 8 Pine st.

STAMFORD, CONN.—STRAWBERRY HILL.—FOR sale, a very desirable place, with fine dwelling and out-building, and four acres tastefully laid out; the house, now occupied by the owner, is roomy and convenient, and can be had at an early day; about ten minutes' walk from depot; price $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT ON WASHINGTON place, corner of Greene st., lot 75x100 feet on Greene st., house four story, 45x75, with large extension and stables on Greene st.; price, $150,000; or will lease for twenty-one years on ground rent, or will lease the house and one stable for one or more years. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN.—THE RESidence of the late Robert Mead; near three churches; two acres in lawn and garden; house has seventeen rooms, bath-room, &c. Location one of the finest in Greenwich, overlooking the Sound for many miles. Apply to THOMAS G. RITCH, Trustee, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT PORT CHESTER, ON the New-Haven Railroad, one hour from New-York, ten minutes' walk from depot, cottage and two acres land, with barn, hot-house, good well of water, fruit and shade trees, &c.; healthy location, good neighborhood; price, $6,500; terms easy. Apply to WILLIAM BEATTYS, at the Railroad Station, Portchester.

FOR SALE, FOR $1,000—A BOARDING-HOUSE and twenty acres of land, under good state of cultivation; good roads and walks; beautiful location, forty miles from New-York City, on the Hudson. Address JOHN W. McLEAN, Putnam Valley, Putnam County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—92 ACRES ON THE NORTH SHORE, Staten Island, convenient to ferries; rich soil; suitable for building sites or farming purposes; dwelling-house and commodious out-buildings, fine fruit and shade trees. Apply to the owner, No. 112 East 37th st.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COTTAGES OF TEN and fifteen rooms, modern improvements, very cheap. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

ELEGANT HOUSE ON FINEST AVENUE IN Plainfield, 25 per cent. below value; reasonable easy; no reasonable offer refused. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.—MUST BE SOLD THIS Spring, in the pleasant, healthy, and convenient village of Fairview, N. J., thirty minutes from Chambers and 23d sts., five from depot, two well-located nice frame houses; over two lots ground each; water in houses; fine cellars; about $3,250 and $3,500; easy terms. Photograph with owner, No. 238 West 44th st., before 11 and evenings.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWO FIRST-CLASS dwelling-houses, five and ten acres land, for sale. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 119 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF

34

MAGNIFICENT LOTS,

BEING A PORTION OF THE ESTATE OF

ANDREW CARRIGAN,

(DECEASED.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Andrew Carrigan, deceased:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

Eight lots, comprising the entire westerly front on the Boulevard, between 114th and 115th sts.

114TH ST.

Nine lots on the northerly side of 114th st., between Boulevard and Riverside av., with the MANSION HOUSE thereon.

115TH ST.

Nine lots on the southerly side of 115th st., between the Boulevard and Riverside av.

RIVERSIDE AV.

Eight lots on the easterly side of Riverside av., between 114th and 115th sts., and fronting

THE RIVERSIDE PARK
AND
HUDSON RIVER,

and commanding a magnificent view of both.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTRA-SIZED RESIDENCE,

NO. 87 5TH AV.,

belonging to the estates of Thomas H. Faile and Edmund Penfold, to be sold at auction on

WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee.

The house is four story, brown-stone front, about 90 feet in depth, including the extension, and is in perfect order.

LOT 29.10X116.10.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON RIVERSIDE AV. AND 96th st. at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

RIVERSIDE AV.—Four lots, situate on the easterly side of Riverside av., commencing on south-east corner of 88th st., with two-story and attic brick house and stable thereon.

NINETY-SIXTH ST.—Twelve lots, north side, commencing 210 feet east of 3d av. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17,
at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
Valuable mansion and nine splendid lots on Pacific st. and Atlantic av., between Brooklyn and Kingston avs.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24,
at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
No. 98 Graham av., Williamsburg, to close estate Gavert Witjen, deceased.

MONDAY, APRIL 20,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
Highly important executor's sale, to close estate of Hervey G. Law, deceased.
The valuable New-York property
No. 25 Fulton st., corner of Water st., and No. 206 Water st.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22,
at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
The valuable Williamsburg property known as Nos. 377, 379, and 393 Broadway, and No. 414 South 5th st., to close estate of Hervey G. Law, deceased.

TUESDAY, MAY 12,
at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
Immense foreclosure sale of 130 acres at Fort Hamilton, Long Island.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, Brooklyn, to close the estate of the late Chas. Cooper, including the homestead on Bushwick av., containing about forty lots. COLE & MURPHY will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Salesroom, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn, by order of the executors: The Cooper homestead and forty lots on Bushwick av., Boulevard, Evergreen av., and Wiesfield st. One house and two lots on Quincy st., between Ralph and Patchen avs. The Atlantic Hotel property, Himrod st., Myrtle and Johnson avs. Three lots on Flushing av., near Tompkins. Seven lots on Flushing av., near Bogart. Seventeen lots on Flushing av., between Bogart st. and Morgan av. Seven lots on Cook st., near Bogart. One lot corner Evergreen and Flushing avs.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps can be had at the Brooklyn *Times* Office, Broadway, E. D., or of the auctioneers, No. 379 Fulton st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT SALE,
THURSDAY, March 12,

at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, brick factory, boiler-house, and lots Nos. 609, 611, AND 613 WEST 48TH ST., north side, near 11th av., all built in the most substantial manner, well lighted and adapted for manufacturing purposes; lots free from rock. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SEYMOUR N. MARSH against GEORGE CALDWELL and Eleanor Caldwell.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the order of the court, made in this action, I will sell at public auction, at No. 2 Vesey street, in the City of New-York, by Benjamin P. Fairchild, auctioneer, on the 14th day of March, 1874, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in bulk, the whole of the stock, goods, wares, merchandise, unexpired leases, furnitures and fixtures, belonging to the partnership of Marsh & Co., as contained in the store No. 2 Vesey street, and in factory No. 45 Gold street, in said City. Said sale to be entirely for cash.—Dated New-York, March 10, 1874.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET,

SEVERAL STORES

ON 8TH AV.

J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st.,
Near 8th av.

Banking Offices to Lease,

Formerly occupied by Jay Cooke & Co., corner of Wall st. and Nassau st. Prominent location; spacious offices. Would be rented together or separately, on favorable terms. For particulars apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The elegant iron-front store No. 495 Broadway, between Broome and Spring sts., 25x200, running through to Mercer st.; furnished throughout with Baker's heating apparatus, and with elevators both outside and inside; it is the best lighted and one of the most convenient stores in the City. Apply to GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 786 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BUILDINGS NOS. 9, 11, AND 13 Stone st., for many years occupied as bonded warehouses; the building No. 41 South William st., running through to Stone st.; the four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling-house, No. 133 West 44th st.
Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 68 Centre st.

TO LEASE—ON BROADWAY, CORNER OF 18TH ST.—The premises now occupied by W. KURTZ as a PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY; fitted up with every requisite for a first-class photographer. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FOR TEN YEARS, THE BUILDINGS No. 46 Hudson st. and 45 Thomas st., L lot; rent $2,500 per annum.
Store and dwelling No. 131 Waverley place; rent, $1,200 per annum. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x187,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—FOR A LIGHT BUSINESS, THE FIRST floor over the bank corner of 8th av. and 34th st.; finest location on the avenue. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., adjoining North River Savings Bank.

NO. 341 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—Five-story extra-wide building, average width about 33 feet, by depth of about 180 feet, with an L extension to Leonard st. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner Houston st., plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING, desirably located on Mercer st.; size 38x100. The lofts can be rently separately if desired; terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BASEMENT STORE, NO. 17 EAST 16TH ST., a few doors west of Union square. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st., or H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 40, 53 NEW ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL ST.
And Nos. 4 and 10 WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

DREXEL BUILDING

BROAD AND WALL STS.

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to

WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

TO LET—DESIRABLE NEW STORE AND BASEment, No. 634 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st.; size about 25x200; well lighted. For particulars, apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 BROADway, store, basement and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The large corner office, 21x40, second floor Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO FINE LARGE FRONT offices in second story of house No. 58 Wall st., from 1st May next. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—UPPER LOFT OF THE HANDSOME building, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., 25x105; splendidly lighted on three sides; rent low. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS & CO., No. 740 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FIRST LOFT, NO. 10 MERCER ST., 25 by 85. Immediate possession. Apply to E. J. ALTHOUSE, No. 144 Greene st.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN LANE; FIVE lofts; rent $1,000. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

PLACE ON THE HUDSON.

To rent, for one year or a term of years, a country-seat, completely furnished, on the Hudson River, near Poughkeepsie, about two miles south from depot and boat landing; beautifully situated on an elevation commanding fine views of the river; thirteen rooms besides kitchen and laundry; carriage-house and barns, ice-house filled, garden with fine fruits and vegetables; about thirty acres; terms moderate; four horses, carriage, and wagons if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—FULLY FURnished, a commodious house on the Hudson, within a mile of the station at Tarrytown, from which there are hourly trains to Grand Central Depot and 30th st.; house contains twelve rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, laundry, and butler's pantry, in which are hot and cold water; an excellent carriage-house and stable, with water in also; ice-house filled, and spacious grounds, garden, &c. For further particulars apply to No. 114 5th av.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN NEWTOWN VILLAGE, Long Island, a house suitable for a boarding-house; rent, $750; also a commodious house, beautifully situated on Clermont terrace; rent, $800; both within two minutes of railroad depots, and less than one hour from any part of New-York via James Slip and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries, Flushing North-side Railroad, and Flushing (Long Island) Railroad. Apply to THOMAS WARRIN, Newtown.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, N. Y. House thoroughly furnished, large lawn, and garden well-stocked with all kinds of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; ice-house filled; cows, and large quantity of poultry to go with the place; also, pew at Episcopal church; within fifteen minutes of boat or cars; rent, $300 per month. For further particulars address Box No. 3,245 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—AT PORT CHESTER, ONE HOUR FROM 42d st., and five minutes from New-Haven Railroad Depot, a fine residence; full view of the Sound; eighteen rooms; all improvements; commodious out-buildings; seven acres; fine garden, green-house, and abundance of very choice fruits, flowers, shrubbery, and shade trees. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, 274 Bowery.

TO LET—NO. 7 EAST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., three-story and attic house, 25x50, lot 25x115, will be rented, furnished or unfurnished, at a reasonable rent.

Also.

In West 11th st., a three-story and attic house, 25x50, lot ½ the block, to let for one or more years at a fair rent. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME FRENCH-ROOFED cottage residence, ten rooms, water, modern conveniences, stable, carriage, cow-houses, very fine lawns, one and a half acres, excellent neighborhood, on mountain side, Glenn av., near Llewellyn Park Depot, for lease from May, unfurnished, the present tenant removing to a distance; will sell furniture, (new 1873.) HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE EAST bank of the Hudson River, beautiful furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices. Also large dwellings suitable for institutes, hotels, and first-class boarding-houses. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET—COUNTRY HOUSE, TWENTY MILES from City Hall and one mile from Hudson River; contains eight rooms, with wagon and stable accommodations, and about one acre of ground; rent $250 per annum. Apply to LOUIS H. PIGNOLET, No. 231 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A DOUBLE HOUSE, adjoining, ten rooms each; Croton, improvements; two acres land in lawn, garden, &c.; stable; fine cow; suitable for two families, or a first-class boarding-house. MILLS & RANDALL. A. B. MILLS, Agent, 156th st. and 10th av.

TO RENT—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, GOTHIC, eleven rooms, pleasantly situated in Waverley, ten miles from New-York; accessible by Elizabeth horse cars; high grounds, with lawn, shade and ornamental trees, plenty fruit, garden and stable; rent moderate. Address WM. R. WARD, Waverley, N. J.

ATTENTION!—ONLY $350 PER MONTH, WORTH $600—A first-class and elegantly-furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; location, above 48th st., close by 5th av.; will be rented to a perfectly reliable party for one or more years at the above panic rates. Address the owner, B. B., *Herald* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—FIRST-CLASS; first-class location in Brooklyn; six to twelve months, $200 to $250 per month, according to circumstances; family going abroad. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 234 Water st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, LARGE COTtage, containing all improvements; rent $1,400. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 13 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 5th av., 27x65 feet; twenty-two rooms, brown-stone front. Apply on premises; rent $4,500 per year.

TO RENT—3D AV., NEAR CORNER 71ST ST., first-class flats, 8 rooms, all light, building 90 feet deep. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR lease, No. 222 West 10th st., near Bleecker; rent, $200 a month. Address V. L. B., No. 96 Warren st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT FOR the season. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Agents for Long Branch real estate, Broadway, corner Wall st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—CITY OR COUNTRY—A NEAT AND pleasant house to rent at Orange, N. J., or Morrisania, or within a few minutes' ride of the City; must be near depot, with shade-trees and conveniences; rent not to exceed $500 per year; or a suite of rooms for housekeeping by a responsible family of four adults, in a first-class house and good neighborhood in this City, at a moderate rent. Apply to R. V. WILLIS, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A small family above 23d st, and between 4th and 6th avs.; price about $250 a month; parties wishing a desirable tenant who can appreciate a first-class house, address H. R. C., Box No. 2,190 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHout children, a floor of not less than three light rooms, between Carmine and Barrow sts., and Hudson st. and 6th av. Address A. HUMPHREYS, Box No. 2,724 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—A SMALL BRICK OR BROWN-stone house, from 10th to 50th st., west side; price not over $12,500; terms must be easy. Address, giving location, F. A. WELLS, No. 5 Pine st., Room No. 5.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE AIR

FOR ALL, AND HOW TO GET IT.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure without perceptible current. It can be placed in position in a moment, without the least alteration of the window, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, AND PRACTICAL. MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR is used by hundreds of our best citizens in their homes and offices.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS WITH TESTIMONIALS.
H. C. TERRY & CO., successors to Underhill & Co., No. 95 Duane st., New-York.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—J. T. DAVIS, inventor and only maker of the Improved Artificial Human Eye, acknowledged by the faculty to be the only correct imitation of nature in the world. No. 127 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A WIDOW OF AN ENGLISH PHYSICIAN, COMpelled by necessity to exert her abilities for a living, would like to superintend the house of an honorable gentleman; one or two children not objected to; comfort and order insured. Address F. C., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY OF EXPERIENCE WOULD like to meet with a first-class American family to wait on lady or grown children and sew; understands cutting and fitting; would like to travel; good City references. Address for two days Madame N. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some Germans, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, well recommended. Can be seen at the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 8th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready to suit all.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, a large selection of competent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; would like a place in a private family; is also a good seamstress; has unexceptionable references; wages moderate. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is very neat and orderly with her work, and a good waitress; is respectful and obliging; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands plain sewing by hand; or would take care of a baby; no objections to the country; the best City reference. Call at No. 391 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing; excellent references from last place. Apply at No. 246 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and assist with the washing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a first-class family; best of City reference. Call at No. 249 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS chamber-maid and waitress and to assist with the washing in a small family. Call at No. 248 10th av., between 34th and 35th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS chamber-maid; speaks fair English; has fourteen months' good references; would wait on table. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid; is a good sewer and embroiderer; has good City reference. Call at No. 216 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant, respectable girl, about sixteen years of age, to do chamber-work; also is able to do plain sewing, assist in washing and ironing. Inquire after 7 o'clock P. M. No. 85 Clinton st., first floor, front room, John Kissenberth.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent person; two years' City reference. Call or address No. 525 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man aged twenty-nine years, no children, who is well experienced in caring, grooming, and driving horses, caring for harness and carriages, and is willing to make himself useful; wife, poultry, with cottage to live in, or man will engage separate; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, AND WAITRESS.—By two neat and tidy young women, (sisters); the former is an excellent cook and would assist in the washing; the latter is an excellent chamber-maid and experienced waitress; can furnish the very best of references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a thoroughly competent woman who is a superior cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; is an excellent bread and cake baker; has no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A WELL-recommended young woman who understands her business thoroughly in every branch; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is an excellent washer and ironer; wages moderate in a small family. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, WITH two years' reference as cook, washer, and ironer, and one year for general work, in either City or country, where the comforts of a home are offered; wages less an object than a permanent place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; UNderstands how to get up dinner parties, soups, &c.; is of a most pleasant and cheerful disposition; has unexceptionable City references; is young, neat, and very obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A COOK WHO understands the care of milk and butter; would like to have her daughter with her to do the work of a family between them. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A FIRST-class cook, who understands her business, in a private family; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; understands meats, game, bread, pastry, &c.; has four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 419½ 6th av., between 25th and 26th sts., top bell.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can do all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; has nearly two years' City reference from her last place; is very neat and tidy; City or country. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands both French and English cooking, boning and larding, &c.; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN; understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City references. Call at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN, as excellent cook in a private family; understands cooking in every branch; fully capable to take entire charge of kitchen; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 112 West 20th st., rear.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GERMAN girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid; first-class references; City or country. Call at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German girl as cook, washer, and ironer; first-class references; City or country. Call at No. 94 East Houston st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; will assist with washing in private family; fourteen years' reference. Call for two days at No. 450 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH GOOD COOK IN A private family; understands soups, jellies, game, fish, poultry, made dishes, &c.; best City reference. Address M. D., No. 222 West 36th st., store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class cook; expert at baking, pastry, jellies, ice-cream, deserts, &c.; excellent City reference. Address Cook, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, or to do house-work in a small boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK; IS A FIRST-class cook, and has the best of City references from her last place. Apply at Mrs. Weir's Offices, No. 107 West 49th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; will assist with washing if required; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 232 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PROTESTANT woman, as good plain cook; expert in every branch; excellent bread and biscuit baker; City references. Apply at No. 155 West 28th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; soups, meats, game; a good baker; City references. Call for two days at 139 West 50th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 668 3d av., third floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK with good references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; or would do housework for a small family. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

FRENCH AND GERMAN BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., offers employers a great number of French, Alsaciennes, German, Swedish servants for any capacity; also, men for gardeners, farmers, coachmen, waiters, &c.; City or country. Orders promptly attended to.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman as housekeeper. Call at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; IS a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; is very neat and clean around; orderly, very civil, obliging disposition; has very best reference; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS GENeral house-worker; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A mother and daughter to do the work of a small family; the mother understands the care of milk and butter, and is a good cook. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, &c.; good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable German woman; is fully capable, and has good City references; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; can be well recommended by her last employer. Can be seen at No. 5 East 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress and assist in chamber-work; good fluter; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 149 West 28th st., Room No. 8, two stairs up.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is an excellent seamstress and very fond of children, and would also act as maid if required; can furnish the very best of reference from last place. Apply at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent French nurse, who understands the care of children entirely; is also a neat seamstress, and very obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is thoroughly competent and has first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH A full breast as wet nurse, in a private family; City references. Apply at No. 255 West 23d st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE for a respectable woman as companion to an invalid lady; would sew and make herself useful; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 328 5th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant German girl, as children's nurse and seamstress; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the store.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS accommodations for the Summer at Newport, R. I., can make arrangements with Mme. ROBINSON, for the above, at her residence, No. 14 East 31st st., New-York City.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant girl as seamstress and assist with chamber-work; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at present employer's, No. 291 Madison av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS to go out by the day or week; understands dress-making in all its branches; sewing by Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address No. 115 West 50th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress by day or week, or would take sewing home. Call for two days at No. 308 East 34th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, and will do chamber-work as well; can be highly recommended. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

THE LADIES' DIRECTORY,

Broadway, corner 45th st., furnishes faithful, capable servants for City or country. Orders should be sent two days in advance of visit.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver, dressing salads, &c.; has the best of references; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is neat and nice-looking; has two years' City reference from last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS; takes good care of silver and dining-room. Can be seen, with references, at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress, in a private family. Best City references. No. 35 East 18th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress and to assist in chamber-work, or would wait upon an elderly lady or grown-up children; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 192 West 24th st.

MALES.

A MAN, HAVING EXCELLENT CITY REFERENCES, wishes a situation as janitor, messenger, collector, or some such position; has and can use carpenter's tools in the interest of his employer. Address R. D., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN, EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE, wishes to find employment in an office, salary no object; best of reference given. Address Post Office Box No. 4,976.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT BUTler, with good City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—LAUNDRESS, POULTRY, dairy, &c.—With rooms to live in, by an Irish Protestant man and wife; age thirty years; no children; man can care and drive horses, assist in gardening, milk, care cattle, mow lawn, and wife is good laundress, nice butter-maker, and can care poultry. Good recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, trustworthy, single man who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harnesses, carriages; safe and experienced driver; also, vegetable gardening in its various branches; can milk; willing and obliging; excellent testimonials. Address T. B., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, in City or country; first-class references from his employers, to whom he can refer; sober, willing, and obliging; is a good gardener; willing to take charge of a gentleman's place if required. Address J. H., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, as first-class coachman; understands his business thoroughly; two years' good City reference. Can be seen at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, No. 232 5th av., corner of 27th st., or address W. E. P.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE YOUNG man as coachman and groom in a private family; can furnish the very best of City reference. Can be seen at his present place of employment, No. 143 West 27th st., private stable. Address T. O.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MARried man of long experience, and capable in every particular; will be found willing and obliging, sober, trustworthy, and honest; three years' reference from last employer. Address P. M., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO OBtain a situation for his coachman, a young Scotchman, whom he can recommend. Call or address No. 34 Liberty st., Room No. 4.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY married man; small family; good groom; careful driver; unexceptionable City and country references. Call or address L. D. White, No. 18 Wall st., two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business in all its branches; no objection to the country; City references. Address J. C., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE SOBER YOUNG ENGlishman, as coachman and groom; City or country; will be found useful and obliging. Address John, Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to any part of the country. Apply at private stable, No. 221 West 41st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his duties in every respect; City or country, and has first-class City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 111 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, AS coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; best reference from last employer; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 240 West 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business in every respect; City or country, and has first-class City reference. Call or address No. 3 or 5 East 20th st., in the rear.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHY COMPETENT Englishman; does not object to going into the country; has best references. Call on or address Hoover, Calhoun & Co., No. 362 Broadway.

FARMER.—EXPERIENCED, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant married man, aged forty years; prefers a stock or dairy farm, as he thoroughly understands all branches in that line. Also, is practical in all other branches of farming, machinery, sowing seeds, draining, &c. Good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH A SMALL family; thoroughly understands the care of cows, horses, poultry, and all things on a gentleman's place; none but those who have a first-class place. Address K. A., No. 9 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, EDUcated to the business in this country; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, such as greenhouse and hot-house plants, grape-growing and the laying out and care of pleasure grounds and vegetable garden; the best of reference from his former employers. Address for three days P. W. S., Bridgeman's, Florist, No. 878 Broadway, New-York.

GARDENER.—BY ONE WHO HAS HAD MUCH experience in England and in this country; has been foreman in English nurseries, and employed in her Majesty's garden at Kew; is a good grower of grapes under glass, also of vegetables, roots for cattle; positively none but a respectable place accepted. Address Gardener, care of Postmaster, Post Office, Raritan, Somerset County, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT; understands his business; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; not afraid of work; best City reference. Address Gardener, No. 354 West 26th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; thoroughly understands greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, farming, laying out new places, and general work on a gentleman's place. Address William, Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; MARried, no children; is thoroughly practical in all its branches for honesty, sobriety, strict integrity, and capacity; first-class references. Address John, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH GARDENER; UNDERstands his business in all its branches; no objections to a cow; small family; first-class references. Address L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER; Scotch; married, one child; will be open for an engagement 1st April. Address Practical Gardener, Post Office, Astoria, Long Island.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN, SMALL family, to work on a gentleman's place, farm or garden. Address Thomas Fitzgerald, Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH COMPETENT working man; understands thoroughly the management of hot and cold graperies, peach-houses, greenhouses, and laying out new places; also vegetables and farm-work in general. Address T. R., 876 Broadway.

MAN AND WIFE.—A FIRST-CLASS FARMER IS now ready for engagement; wife an excellent dairy woman; no encumbrance. Address J. M. D., No. 3 Whitehall st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS NURSE AND valet; would take charge of an invalid gentleman going to travel; ten years experience; first-class City references. Address G. L., Box No. 49, Up-town *Times* Office No. 54½ West 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant young man, who understands both farming and raising all kinds of vegetables, also, the care and driving of horses, caring cattle, milking, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address Corwin & Co., No. 1,138 Broadway, or M. S., Box No. 37 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS WAITER, WHO FULLY understands his business, and is a Protestant; a sober, steady, temperate young man; has good references. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER in a private family; understands his business perfectly; has good City reference. Apply at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, copyists, porters, office clerks, &c., to make application, by letter or otherwise, at the Rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—PRESSMAN, THAT THOROUGHLY understands color and gloss printing of labels and show-cards on cylinder and other presses, from engraved wood and metal plates; a man that excels in this will meet with a steady situation and good wages in a large Western city, with everything to make him comfortable and happy. A note addressed to ENTERPRISE, St. Nicholas Hotel, stating where to be seen, will meet attention.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; TO ACT, also, as valet to an invalid gentleman; references required. Communicate by letter to Post Office Box No. 1,479.

WANTED—ON COUNTRY SEAT, A TRUSTWORTHY Englishman, about 50 years old, to take care of horse and cow, &c. Address, with references, THOMAS PITTIS, Box No. 731, Plainfield, N. J.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; must thoroughly understand all kinds of good cooking and have City references. Apply at No. 30 West 37th st.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands her business; no washing. Call at No. 20 East 47th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. Apply with references at No. 16 East 40th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FINISHER AND POLisher on walnut work. Apply at No. 122 Mercer st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that a Dividend of FOUR per Cent. on the capital stock of this company be paid on the 15th day of April next at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, and that a Dividend of FOUR per Cent. on the outstanding Consolidation certificates of this company be paid on the same day at the same place.

The transfer-books for both capital stock and Consolidation certificates will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 16th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 20th of April next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 1st day of April next at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened 10 A. M. on the 2d day of April.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 9, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock; also, a Six per Cent. Interest Dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits, both payable in cash on demand; also, Twenty-six per Cent. on the capital stock in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1873.

WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 38, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, as above, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock noon, to hear the report of the manager. All the stockholders are requested to be present, as important business will be presented.

JAMES F. SECOR, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—A dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid to depositors and holders of certified checks on and after MONDAY, March 9.

ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up, for school purposes, premises on the south side of 88th st., between 2d and 3d avs., and premises on the north side of 124th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the schools that are to occupy said premises.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOSEPH P. FALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
ANDREW SMITH,
GRANVILLE P. HAWS,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 2, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up premises Nos. 222 and 224 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs., for Primary School No. 33.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for the desks and other furniture required for said school.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for dividing the gallery rooms in primary departments of Grammar Schools Nos. 27 and 53.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

RICHARD KELLY,
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERDINAND T. HOPKINS,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 2, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up and furnishing a part of the building Nos. 15 and 17 3d st. for Primary School No. 6.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 2, 1874.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 4, 1874.

Proposals for laying and ballasting two additional main tracks upon the line of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, between Albany and Rochester, will be received until MONDAY, March 16, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Contracts, specifications, and blank propositions can be obtained at this office, and also from the Assistant Engineers upon the line.

Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposals for Ballasting," and forwarded to the undersigned, at Albany.

CHARLES H. FISHER, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR GAS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks until WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for lighting the public lamps on the public parks and places in the City of New-York, and under the control of the said department, or any part thereof, with gas, from the date of the agreement to be entered into therefor, (save only such portions as are now lighted by the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, the lighting of which portions will commence from the 1st day of May, 1874,) until the 1st day of January, 1875.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A STEAM floating derrick of a capacity for lifting ten tons. Sealed proposals for the above work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, March 17, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale Room No. 2 City Hall.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1874.

THE FIRM OF WHITE, DE FREITAS & RATHBORNE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. BENJAMIN M. WHITE is authorized to sign in liquidation.

BENJAMIN M. WHITE,
GEORGE A. DE FREITAS,
CHARLES L. RATHBORNE.

B. M. WHITE and G. A. DE FREITAS will continue business, under the firm of WHITE & DE FREITAS.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

The HENRY CHAUNCEY has been thoroughly overhauled and fitted under the inspection of the Board of Underwriters, and is in splendid condition for the accommodation of passengers, having been repainted and decorated throughout, and newly upholstered by A. T. Stewart & Co.

Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BALTIMORE........Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, March 11	Batavia, Sat'day, March 14
Calabria, Wed'y, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	Marathon, Sat'y, March 28
Java, Wednesday, April 1	Atlas, Saturday, April 4
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Samaria, Saturday, April 11

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return t ckets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..................SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC...............SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC..................SATURDAY, April 4, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DAURE.........Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE.......ROUSSAN.......Saturday, April 4
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.......Saturday, April 18
ST. LAURENT....LACHESNEZ.....Saturday, May 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125........Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA..............TUESDAY, March 10
STATE OF ALABAMA............SATURDAY, March 21
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......SATURDAY, April 4

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sat., Mar. 14, 1:30 P. M. Egypt, Sat., Mar. 28, 3 P. M.
Canada, Sat., Mar. 21, 8 A. M. Greece, Sat., April 4, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, March 25, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship GRAF BISMARCK, Capt. G. MEYER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. UNDUTSCH, on SATURDAY, March 14.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin........................$120
Second cabin........................72
Steerage............................30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, T. H. MORTON, March 10.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, March 11.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, T. S. CURTIS, March 17.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, March 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, March 18.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE............March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.........March 24, 10:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..............March 31, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD...............April 7, 9:15 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........April 14, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE....................April 21, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL.......................March 17
CORINTH..........................April 3

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..............................March 24
ATLAS..............................April 10

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).........March 12
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).......March 14
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).......March 19
CUBA, (Havana direct)..............................March 21
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....Wed., March 25

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 8 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, an intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against EDMUND BELLING, Adolph Levinger, Benjamin C. Hinds, and Jane Hinds, his wife, (so called herein, her real name being unknown to the plaintiffs,) Morris L. Chaim, Ephraim L. Snow, George W. Snow, James Edgar, Alfred Bardell, Josiah E. Dewey, Henry R. Clark, James V. Fenn, defendants.—Summons—for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 14 John st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874.

WILLIAM VENVILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 14 John st.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1874.

WILLIAM VENVILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

f12-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT OF THE CITY AND County of New-York.—THE ROCKLAND COUNTY NITRO-GLYCERINE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against ELNATHAN SWEET, Jr., and JAMES R. YOUNG, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, James R. Young: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 91 Duane st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-one hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty cents, with interest on $500 from Sept. 20, 1873, and interest on $301 50 from Oct. 11, 1873, and interest on $500 from Oct. 20, 1873, and interest on $500 from Nov. 21, 1873, and interest on $353 10 from the 30th day of August, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 19, 1874.

FRED'K B. SWIFT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 91 Duane st., New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action has been this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York.—Dated Feb. 26, 1874.

FRED'K B. SWIFT, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 91 Duane st., New-York City.

f26-1aw6wTh.

ROORKE, B. B.—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, City and County of New-York.—The Union Trust Company of New-York, plaintiff, against B. B. ROORKE, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1874.

MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st., New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 21st day of February, 1874.

MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st., New-York.

f26-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARTIN M. KELLOGG against MARY ANN WATSON, Joseph Watson, her husband; Henry P. Cooper.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 26, 1874.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 56 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of January, 1874.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

f26-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY BARNARD against JAMES WILSON, Felix W. Leinbach, Augustus Wolle, and James F. Cox.—Summons.—For relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 28, 1874.

RICHARD H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of January, 1874, at the Court-house in said City.

RICHARD H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

f19-1aw6wTh*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—PETER KEARNEY, plaintiff, against JOHN JARDINE, Harvey Baker, and Clarissa M. Baker, his wife, and David McMaster, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of February, 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 30 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

mh5-1aw6wTh*

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great inducements to the trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have just finished, and have for sale, several very superior-toned organs, ten and twelve stops, with pedal bass, sixteen feet; one, two rows of keys, twenty stops, pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, second-hand parlor organ, eight stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS

for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,

No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Pupils can commence at any time

Send for circular

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES; ONE HARNESS; horse, over 15¾; other imported Irish (bay) saddle-horse, 15½; both gentle. Inquire at No. 128 West 18th st.

TO LET—A THREE-STALL PRIVATE STABLE. Apply at the adjoining house, No. 60 East 79th st., near Madison av.

A CART FOR SALE—MADE TO ORDER, BELOW price. No. 201 Lewis st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VERY HANDSOME FRONT ROOM ON SECond floor, with board, to gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; also other rooms; house and all appointments first class. Apply at No. 100 West 46th st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

5TH AV., NO. 288.

A private family will let two large handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, without board.

NO. 127 WEST 45TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, together or separately; house and table first class in every respect; references exchanged.

THIRTY-THIRD ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—HANDsomely-furnished third-floor room; for gentleman and wife, with board; price $25. Address M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 132 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR UNION square.—Large front room and hall room adjoining; handsomely furnished; singly or together. Family strictly private. Terms moderate.

MME. ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., CAN now give two bedrooms and a parlor at reasonable rates to reliable people till May 1, with private table if desired. No. 14 East 31st st.

ONE ELEGANT THIRD-FLOOR FRONT room, and one on floor above, with first-class board; no moving in May. No. 304 2d av., opposite Stuyvesant square, between 17th and 18th sts.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.

A large room, with board, to rent, or rooms on parlor floor, suitable for a doctor's office.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms near 5th av. and 28th st., with first-class board. Apply to L. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—THIRD STORY HALL room, with board; suitable for single gentleman.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—SUMMER BOARD NEAR THE CITY FOR a gentleman, wife, and two small children; the entire accommodations of a medium-sized house will be taken, no other boarders being desired. Address J. D. W., Post Office Box No. 1,993.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, FOR ABOUT 1st April, a second floor partly furnished; must be in a first-class house with all improvements and open fire-places, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address H., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

A LADY AND DAUGHTER WISH BOARD, second story room; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address, stating terms and full particulars, E. C. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A ROOM, without board, between 4th and 23d sts., 2d and 8th avs. Address, stating price, P. C., Post Office Box No. 2,798.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR an old lady and daughter; west side, between 14th and 40th sts. Inquire of W. N. WOOD, No. 340 6th av., corner 21st st.

WANTED—BOARD IN VICINITY OF OR ABOVE 45th st. by a lady teacher. Address No. 133 West 54th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D.* 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide. C. BANTA, Assistant Supt. IRAD FULLER, Supt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of WILMER W. MENDENHALL, of Manchester, Ocean County, N. J., that all claims against his estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, his assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the 1st day of May next, being three months from the date of the assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a division of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said Wilmer W. Mendenhall will be filed with the Surrogate of the County of Ocean, before the ensuing term of the Orphan's Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested.

WM. I. JAMES, Assignee.

Dated TOMS RIVER, March 2, 1874. mh5-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE ADELAIDE LOMBARD DE ST. ALARY, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1874.

EDGAR DU BERCEAU, ADOLPH LEMOYNE, EDWARD M. LEMOYNE, } Administrators.

f26-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ELDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of N. L. McCready, No. 187 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1873.

MATILDA A. ELDER, Executrix.
NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, Executor.

n27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. MARTIN, late of Bayonne, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence Bros., No. 16 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1873.

AMANDA S. MARTIN, Administratrix,
SELLECK Y. ST. JOHN, Administrator.

d4-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (the store of Gottlob Gunther,) No. 105 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM ZINSSER, GOTTLOB J. GUNTHER, } Executors.

o16-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETIENNE SAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.

mh5-1aw6mTh* MARIE ADELE SAGE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA SYMINGTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Symington Watt, No. 124 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1874.

JAMES SYMINGTON, JAMES SYMINGTON WATT, } Executors, &c.

f5-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD D. LATHROP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 376 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth (8) day of April next.—Dated New-York the 8th day of October, 1873.

o9-1aw6mTh* WM. C. ENGLE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES CURR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Joseph K. Butler, No. 1½ Charlton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1874.

ANNIE T. CURR, Executrix.
ja15-1aw6mTh JOSEPH K. BUTLER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED T. WELLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Gouverneur Rogers, No. 44 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of March, 1874.

GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, Executor.
SARAH E. WELLER, Executrix.

mh12-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to S. T. Baker, No. 257 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1874.

S. T. BAKER, CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB, } Executors.

mh12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 108 East Nineteenth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of November, 1873.

WM. BARTON, Executor.

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE AND VARNISH brushes; also, brushes of every description, at 335 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, Manufacturer and Importer.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor....................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........................Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

96th to 103d

PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 13, 100TH PERFORMANCE of LED ASTRAY.

SATURDAY, March 14, at 1:30, 15TH MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

The management of this theatre announce that they have purchased from the authors, Messrs. D'Ennery and Cormon, the exclusive right to represent in this country the new drama entitled LES DEUX ORPHELINES, now running at the Theatre of the Porte St. Martin to the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever known even in this theatre, celebrated for the greatest Parisian success of the past twenty-five years.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, Jr..........Lessee and Manager
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
C. A. CHIZZOLA.....................................Director

Mlle. MARIE AIMEE'S FAREWELL TO NEW-YORK. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

The successful Parisian sensation, LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.

Mlle. AIMEE...............as...............Clariette Angot
Grand Chorus and Orchestra; New Scenery.
Musical Conductor..........................M. C. VON GHELE

General admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; gallery, 50 cents; second balcony, 75 cents.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, ONLY MATINEE OF LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT. SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. ALICE HARRISON.

EVENING AT 8. Last week of ALICE HARRISON, who will appear in BERTHA, the SEWING-MACHINE GIRL.

AFTERNOON AT 2, By request, reproduction of the sensation drama, entitled, NIMBLE JIM, with full and efficient cast.

FRIDAY EVENING, 13th, Benefit of ALICE HARRISON.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Benefit of Mr. WM. MARDEN.

The BERTHA MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT WILL OFFER AS A FREE GIFT, A $125 CABINET SEWING-MACHINE.

For particulars see bills of the house.

THE VOCAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK

Will give TWO SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS at STEINWAY HALL, on THURSDAYS, MARCH 19 and APRIL 30,

at which Gade's cantata, The Erl King's Daughter, selections from Schumann's Paradise and the Peri, and the usual variety of madrigals, glees, part songs, and choruses for men's voices will be sung.

Subscriptions, (including two tickets for each concert,) $5, will be received by Dr. W. E. Eager, Jr., No. 107 West 22d st.; G. E. Aiken, No. 194 Broadway; Jas. Price, No. 200 Hudson st., Robt. S. Walker, No. 205 Broadway; G. G. Chapin, No. 177 Water st.; W. E. Treadwell, No. 104 Warren st.; W. H. Demarest, with Harper Bros.; G. G. Rockwood, No. 839 Broadway, and other members of the society.

STEVENS & CO.

ART GALLERY, NO. 859 BROADWAY.

Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's PAINTINGS, COMING THROUGH THE RYE, LAST ROSE OF SUMMER, THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

Hours of reception from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

The public is most respectfully informed that Mme. PAULINE LUCCA has entirely recovered from her indisposition. She will positively appear MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, in her unsurpassable rôle of AZUCENA, in the opera of IL TROVATORE. POPULAR PRICES.

PALETTE.

KURTZ'S ART GALLERY, NO. 6 EAST 23D ST.

The third annual exhibition of the Palette Art Association is now open daily (except Sundays) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 8 till 10 P. M., until March 30, 1874. Admission free.

WM. HOLBERTON, Chairman Art Committee.

REPRESENTATIONS IN CHARACTER OF

LIFE IN INDIA,

with explanations, by Miss BRITTAN, of Calcutta, Association Hall, THURSDAY, March 12, 1874, at 8 P. M. Tickets, $1; can be obtained at Gurley's, under Association Hall, or at the door Thursday evening.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch will meet this evening in Hall No. 24, Cooper Union. Papers to be read: 1. "Nitrate of Soda, its Locality, Mode of Occurrence, and Extraction in Peru," by J. F. Flagg, C. E. 2. "Magnesium and its Compounds," by Dr. L. Feuchtwanger. Admission free.

ROBERT WEIR, Sec. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

FINE ARTS.

GIGNOUX'S LARGE PAINTING OF THE "Natural Bridge of Virginia," cost $900, will be sold for $200. Inquire at R. Somerville's Art Gallery, No. 82 5th av. Must be sold immediately.

DRY GOODS.

PATON & CO.,

NO. 341 BROADWAY.

We are closing out our stocks of

NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
DRESS GOODS,
AND LACES,

and invite buyers to avail themselves of this opportunity to secure cheap goods.

Our lines of

White Goods, Linens,

AND

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

are larger and better assorted than ever before. In these departments we are offering great inducements in prices, &c.

QUILTS

of all descriptions

AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Fifth Judicial Circuit, Southern District of Alabama.—DANIEL N. STANTON, FRANCIS E. LOOMIS and JOHN C. STANTON, Trustees of the First Mortgage Bondholders, complainants, against THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, and others, defendants.—In Equity.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was, by decretal order of said Honorable Circuit Court, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1874, appointed a Special Master Commissioner in the above entitled cause, to report to the court systematically and in detail, the matters and things hereinafter stated.

First—The necessary expenses incident to the execution and preservation of the trust created by the first mortgage on the property of said Railroad Company, including compensation to the Trustees and to the Receivers heretofore appointed by order of said honorable court; legal costs and compensation to solicitors and counsel for professional services in this cause; reasonable compensation to such solicitors and attorneys as said Receivers may have properly employed in any matter connected with the discharge of their duties; all legal and necessary expenses lawfully and properly incurred under authority of any court in relation to said property yet remaining unpaid, and all other attorney's fees for any of the parties to this suit.

Second—The taxes, charges, assessments, and liens which may exist on said mortgaged property, or any part thereof prior in law to said first mortgage; what amount of money, if any, is necessary to perfect the title to the right of way or to any other property included in said mortgage, all liabilities incurred or advances made by the said Receivers, the claims created by the issue of certificates by said Receivers under authority of said court, the amount of money loaned or advanced thereon for the purposes directed by the order of said court when held under hypothecation, with interest thereon, and such other indebtedness created by said Receivers proper to be regarded as a claim on said mortgaged property.

Third—The first mortgage bonds bona fide issued by said Railroad Company with the coupons or interest warrants due thereon and unpaid.

Fourth—The amount of bonds issued by said Railroad Company and indorsed by the State of Georgia, and the amount due thereon. And all the various reports of the present or late Receivers in this cause have been referred to the undersigned for examination.

Now all persons interested in the matters hereinbefore stated, will take notice that in obedience to the decree of said honorable court, and for the performance of the duties therein directed to be performed, I will attend at the United States Court-room, in the City of Mobile, on and from the 19th to the 23d day of March, 1874.

At Meridian, Miss., on and from the 24th to the 26th day of March, 1874; in Chattanooga, Tenn., at the offices of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, on and from the 30th day of March to the 4th day of April, 1874; in the City of New-York, at the St. Nicholas Hotel on and from the 9th to the 15th day of April, 1874; in Montgomery, Ala., at the United States Court-room, on and from the 21st to the 24th day of April, 1874; and again in Mobile, on the 27th day of April, 1874, to the 30th day of April, 1874, for the purposes of said reference, when and where all persons interested in the matters referred to me by said decree for examination and report, can, in person or by attorney, attend before me and make presentation of their claims and demands, and furnish such evidence and make such proof establishing the same as may be necessary and proper.

JOSEPH W. BURKE, Special Master Commissioner.

JAMES Q. SMITH, JOHN A. ELMORE, Solicitors of Complainants.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. NILSSON MATINEE.

SECOND (2d) GRAND NILSSON MATINEE, On SATURDAY NEXT, March 14, at 1:30 P. M., (doors open at 12:30.)

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON..........as..........LUCIA
CAPOUL, MAUREL, SCOLARA, &c., &c.
Grand Chorus and Orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor........Signor E. MUZIO

Admission, $2; Reserved Seats (all parts) $3. Seats now at Academy, also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. AIDA.

AIDA. NINTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT. TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, March 13, at 8. Last Performances of VERDI'S MASTERWORK, AIDA! AIDA! AIDA!

With its Colossal Chorus, Gorgeous Mise en Scene, New Scenery, Costumes, Properties, &c., &c.

With the following brilliant cast:

AIDA, an Ethiopian Slave....Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI
AMNERIS........................Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
RADAMES.........................Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
AMONASRO..............................Signor DEL PUENTE
RAMFIS, Chief Priest....................Signor NANNETTI
THE KING.....................................Signor SCOLARA

Grand Chorus and Orchestra.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor MUZIO

NEXT SATURDAY, MARCH 14, AT 1:30 P. M., SECOND GRAND NILSSON MATINEE, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON..........as..........Lucia

MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 16, AT 8.

LES HUGUENOTS..NILSSON

THIS THURSDAY, March 12, in Brooklyn.—AIDA.

NOTICE.—Prices for MATINEE: Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra, (all parts.)

Seats and Boxes for all the above now at the Academy; also, at No. 701 Broadway and No. 114 Broadway.

In active preparation, and will shortly be produced, Richard Wagner's opera, in three acts, LOHENGRIN.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st., near Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 10:30.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Mr. W. S. Gilbert's great comedy of life,

CHARITY.

Received nightly with such alternate raptures of laughter, applause and tears, and so much enthusiasm at the fall of the curtain on every act, by crowded, fashionable and delighted audiences, as to compel the postponement of all novelties until every one has seen this truly great and intense drama.

MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENERY, ELABORATE COSTUMES, and the following cast:

Dr. Athelney.................................Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Ted Athelney..................................Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Mr. Smailey..............................Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG
Fred. Smailey...................................Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Mr. Fitz Partington.........................Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Mr. Skinner......................................Mr. W. DAVIDGE
The Butler.................................Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
Mrs. Van Brugh.....................................Miss ADA DYAS
Eve..Miss SARA JEWETT
Ruth Tredgett...........................Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Caroline...Miss GRIFFITHS

ACT I.—A Brand from the Burning!
ACT III.—Hunted Down!!
ACT IV.—The Tramp and her Protectress are Quits.

CHARITY MATINEE SATURDAY, AT HALF-PAST ONE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF JANAUSCHEK, who will be supported by MR. MILNES LEVICK And the full strength of the Dramatic Company

THURSDAY EVENING March 12, AND SATURDAY MATINEE, HENRY VIII.

QUEEN KATHARINE..........MME. JANAUSCHEK

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, 13TH AND 14TH, CHESNEY WOLD.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16,
DION BOUCICAULT, COLLEEN BAWN.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FIFTH CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

GENERAL REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, AT 2:30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Miss ANTONIA HENNE, Contralto.
Mr. EMILE GUYON, Pianist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE SALE OF

ELEGANT FURNITURE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 Pine st., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 10:30 A. M., No. 8 West 10th st., all the magnificent furniture contained in above mansion. Catalogues at No. 35 Pine st.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room No. 37 Nassau st., opposite the Post Office. Horse Auction Branch, Nos. 19 to 25 13th st., near University place.

FINE ENGLISH STEEL ENGRAVINGS, IN HANDSOME GILT AND WALNUT FRAMES. ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON will sell by auction on FRIDAY, March 13, at 11 o'clock, at his gallery, No. 37 Nassau st., some 200 fine steel engravings, after Landseer, Ansdell, Brooks, Turner, Claxton, Taylor, &c. Also, 100 fine chromos, pastels, &c., in rich frames. Now on exhibition, with catalogue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of WILLIAM H. DECKER, bankrupt, will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, March 20, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the lumber-yard foot of West Thirteenth street, New-York City, about 400,000 feet yellow pine, oak, maple, spruce, and ash lumber; also, one-eighth part of the schooner Francis French, of New-York; carriage, wagons, harness, robes, office furniture, tools, &c.; also, said bankrupt's interest in the office, stable building, and derricks on said lumber-yard. Terms, cash. Schedules of said property may be obtained on application to the assignee.—New-York, March 6, 1874.

C. C. SOUTHARD, Assignee, Foot West Thirteenth street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD MARKS and JACOB GOLDENHORN, bankrupts.—The undersigned gives notice that he will sell at public auction on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store numbered 341 Grand street, in the City of New-York, the store fixtures and entire stock of merchandise, consisting of millinery, &c., belonging to the estate of said bankrupts now contained in said store.—Dated March 6, 1874.

J. D. ADAMS, Assignee of said Bankrupts.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 13, at 10:30 o'clock, at No. 109 West 47th st.: Household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and black walnut parlor suites, black walnut table, buffet and dining chairs, pier glasses, black walnut and rosewood chamber suites, Wilton, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses and bedding, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 12, at 12 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Billy Simpson; can be seen on Pier No. 6 East River. Also, fresh Palermo Lemons, landing ex Samuele; can be seen on Pier No. 13 East River. Also, fresh Naples Oranges and Lemons, all in store, landed ex Celeuto.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MERCHANTS.

A RARE CHANCE is now presented (by recent consolidation and changes) to a practical merchant having requisite capital to establish a first-class DRY-GOODS house in a growing Western city. Address Lock Box No. 185, Lockport, N. Y.

ADAMANTINE CANDLE FACTORY FOR sale, situate on lot 140 feet square, corner Hamilton and 23d sts., with a full complement of hydraulic presses, molds, stills, &c., &c. The business has been uniformly profitable for many years, and an opportunity for investment well worthy the attention of business men and capitalists. Apply to C. H. GRANT & CO., No. 143 South Front st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED varnish business of forty years' standing and in successful operation, will be sold on reasonable terms, as the subscriber wishes to retire from business. For further particulars inquire corner of Mulberry and Camp sts., Newark, N. J., from 9 to 11 A. M.

S. P. SMITH.

SPLENDID BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—A feed mill and grain trade; eight years established; reputation first class; running and doing a profitable business; trucks, horses, &c.; will be sold cheap, proprietors having engaged in other business; rent of buildings low; terms, part cash, or would exchange for real estate in City or country. Apply at No. 510 West 26th st., for two days.

AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT TO ENGAGE in a book and stationery business will be found by addressing Box No. 680 Post Office, Washington, D. C. The house desiring to sell has been established for fifteen years, and last year realized a profit of $15,500 over all expenses.

TO LIQUOR-DEALERS.—A MAN WHO HAS for a long time been employed in New-England as traveling agent for the sale of liquors wants a situation in some New-York liquor house as traveling agent in New-England. Address J. L. S. LADD, No. 22 Central Wharf, Boston.

FOR SALE—A WATER POWER WHICH DRIVES a saw mill and fulling mill in the town of Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., at High Mill Bridge. Apply to C. F. HOAG, Schenectady, N. Y.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,

CLIFF ST., between John and F[illegible] NEW-YORK.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. G. H. MANDEVILLE WILL PREACH this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Harvard Rooms, corner 6th av. and 42d st. Come and welcome.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30—Commences at 8 o'clock.

TWENTIETH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1874, AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Colman's comedy, in five acts, entitled the HEIR AT LAW.

Lord Duberly.....................................Mr. John Gilbert
Dr. Pangloss, LL. D., A. S. S..........Mr. John Brougham
Dick Dowlas..................................Mr. Edward Arnott
Zekiel Homespun............................Mr. Harry Beckett
Stedfast..Mr. J. W. Carroll
Kenrick...Mr. [illegible] Holland
Henry Moreland...............................Mr. [illegible]
Cicely Homespun............................Miss [illegible] Lewis
Lady Duberly...................................Miss [illegible]
Caroline Dormer..............................Miss Dora Goldthwaite

PARTICULAR NOTICE!

The intention of the management to produce a COMPLETE SERIES of legitimate COMEDIES AND DRAMAS during the present season will necessarily limit their representations.

THE HEIR AT LAW must therefore be withdrawn on SATURDAY, the 14th, to make way for Sheridan's superb comedy, THE RIVALS, which will be produced on MONDAY, the 16th.

In active preparation, Mr. Lester Wallack's military drama of THE VETERAN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents and $1 extra. Family Circle 30 cents. SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE begins at 1:30. Evening begins at 8.

THE ROUND OF PLEASURE FOR FOX'S FAREWELL WEEK!

1. The great FOX specialty, "JACK HARDAWAY AT SEA," with Mr. G. L. FOX in the principal part.
2. The matchless WILSON BROTHERS.
3. MARTENS FAMILY'S sweet Tyrolean ballads.
4. World's CHAMPION SKATERS.
5. Professor Davis' school of TRAINED DOGS.
6. Charming descriptive ballet, introducing the RIGL SISTERS, and entitled "THE FAIRY HOME."
7. The Wilson Brothers' PYRAMID SOMERSAULTS.
8. The Martens' CAT DUET.
9. This superb entertainment crowned and terminated by FOX'S irresistibly comic pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL.

HUMPTY DUMPTY, (last times,)..............Mr. G. L. FOX
Schoolmaster..................................Mr. C. K. Fox

MONDAY, MARCH 16, engagement of the entire MARTINETTI FAMILY of Pantomimists, 10 in number.

SUNDAY NEXT, March 15, SIXTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT.

NO. 624. OLYMPIC. NO. 624.

VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE.

Opens 7. Curtain 7:45.

NEW ERA OF MIRTH AND MUSIC. SUCCESS UNPARALLELED. ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The renowned Berger Family in new acts and musical novelties.	The world's greatest humorist, Sol Smith Russell, showing the funny side of humanity.	The peerless character artists, J. McAndrews, Sheridan and Mack, in roaring varieties.	The inimitable specialists, Mlle. Gazetta, Cora Adriana, Minnie Madden, Russian Gymnasts.

A host of popular artists. Every EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, 2 o'clock. Concluding with J. J. McCloskey's new sensational local drama of THE ARABS OF NEW-YORK. Admission, Family Circle, 30 cents; Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, Balcony, and Orchestra, $1.

STEINWAY HALL. TO-NIGHT.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT, and positively last appearance of EUROPE'S GREATEST VIOLINIST, HENRI WIENIAWSKI,

prior to his departure for Havana on the 14th inst., on which extraordinary occasion the following UNEQUALED COMBINATION of eminent artists will appear: Miss G. RIDGWAY, M. V. CAPOUL, M. V. MAUREL, Signor P. FERRANTI, AND A GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Conductor..........................CARL BERGMANN
Accompanist...............................L. REMBIELINSKI

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Seats can now be obtained at box-office of Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at No. 114 Broadway.

COLOSSEUM.

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

Open from 1 to 5, and 7 to 10 P. M.

LAST WEEKS OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.

After Easter Monday it will be positively replaced with the new and gorgeous pictorial illusion by Danson & Sons, now arrived, of LONDON IN 1874, BY NIGHT, with the extraordinary effects of moving figures and water, with moonlight, gas-light, storm, and lightning.

During the present week the entertainments in the Lectorium will be varied by the renowned PRAEGER FAMILY in their unique musical novelties.

Admission $1; no extras.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MAYO.

SPLENDID SUCCESS. The brilliant young American actor, Mr. FRANK MAYO, in the charming Idyl of the far West, DAVY CROCKETT.

Miss ROSA RAND as ELEANOR VAUGHAN.

Press and public unite in proclaiming this one of the best and purest dramas ever produced on the stage.

SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.

STEINWAY HALL. WEDNESDAY.

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT OF Miss ISABELLA BRUSH, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18, Prior to her departure for Europe, on which occasion she will have the assistance of M. VICTOR MAUREL, the eminent Baritone; Mr. S. B. MILLS and Miss LINA LOCKHART, the renowned Pianists; Mr. CARL WERNER, Violoncellist, AND OTHER EMINENT ARTISTS.

Tickets of admission, including reserved seat, $1. Can be obtained at all the principal music stores and at Steinway Hall.

THE ARCTIC REGIONS ILLUSTRATED!

THE ARCTIC REGIONS ILLUSTRATED!! Lecture by GEO. P. QUACKENBOSS, LL. D., New-York, at the Church of the Disciples of Christ, 28th st., near Broadway, THURSDAY, March 12, 1874, at 8 o'clock P. M. The Arctic Regions, beautifully illustrated from photographs taken by the Kane Expedition. Admission 50 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English; Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. Winter recess ends Jan. 6. For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BORDENtown, N. J.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING PUPILS are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PEEKskill N. Y.—Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

A SCHOOL FOR SALE IN THE UPPER PART of the City on the East side. For particulars address J. J., Station H.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES GERN and ALEXANDER EMERY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles Gern and Alexander Emery, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—No. 4,238.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. TODD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second and third general meeting of creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at No. 348 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, on the 24th day of March, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. And this is further to give notice that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of the said bankrupt in said court, and that on the said 24th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I shall apply to said Court at Chambers, before the said Register, to his office aforesaid, for the settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, March 9, 1874.

JOHN H. PARSONS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL BARTON and HARRY ALLEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,068.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Barton and Harry Allen, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of March, A. D. 1874.

S. BURDETT HYATT, Assignee.

mh12-1aw3wTh* No. 65 Wall st., New-York City.

THE KING TRIAL.

THE CASE ENTIRELY CLOSED.

CHARGE OF JUDGE BRADY—THE JURY LOCKED UP FOR THE NIGHT—A PROBABLE DISAGREEMENT.

The trial of James C. King for the murder of Anthony F. O'Neil, was practically brought to a close last evening, and it is almost inevitable that a disagreement of the jury will be the result. There was but one impression concerning the homicide at the time of its occurrence, namely, that it was cruel and cowardly and unaccompanied by a single mitigating circumstance. A conviction appeared to be a foregone conclusion. Yet on the interposition of the old, stereotyped plea of insanity no definite conclusion is arrived at. It has not as yet clearly transpired upon what theory no verdict was reached last evening, but it is pretty distinctly understood that the "insanity dodge," as it is now termed, under skillful legal manipulation, blindfolded the eyes of some of the jurors at least, and defeated the object of the trial. The jury was locked up for the night, and in connection with the subject of murder trials in general, their appearance this morning will be a topic of interest.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The trial of James C. King for the murder of Anthony F. O'Neil was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady. Mr. Beach resumed his address in defense of the prisoner, maintaining that at the time of the murder he was suffering from causes which rendered him unconscious of the nature of his act. He did not charge actual infidelity against the wife of King. It may be that she was innocent, and he trusted she was; but the belief in her guilt was sufficient to change the whole manner of the prisoner's life and deprive him of his capacity of reasoning. He cited the opinion of Judge Hogeboom in the case of Cole, as bearing upon the question of insanity involved in the present issue, and called attention to the argument of Mr. Graham in the case of McFarland—an argument in which he concurred—where it was claimed that there were outrages which upset the reason, and where a resort to violence is justified by all human laws. The man who stole into the house of another and seduced a wife or a daughter deserved death. He did not argue that a man might do it from cold and heartless revenge, or in the indulgence merely of passion; but he held that there did not exist a true man who would not be transformed into a providential avenger when he may without guilt become the executioner of the seducer. They all knew the imperfections of human law, and the impossibility of adapting it to all the varieties of human circumstances. It was impossible to provide for the social outrages which afflicted society, and he would rather see the City reddened with blood than know that they could with impunity travel lawlessly and lustfully over the beauties and happiness of the domestic household. He argued that the taking of the life of the seducer was not inconsistent with Divine law, as enunciated in the Bible, and while asserting that nothing was so conducive to the deprivation of reason, he called upon the jury to uphold the honor of the social life and the purity of the marriage tie by rendering a verdict of not guilty.

District Attorney Phelps proceeded to sum up the case on the part of the prosecution, reminding the jury of the importance of the issue to be determined by them, and observing *en passant* that he would not reply to the attacks made upon him by Mr. Beach, but would leave the court and the community generally to judge of his conduct. Departing from the questions of a personal character which arose in the address of the counsel for the defense, he declared that the cases cited had no relation to the present one. The men referred to killed the seducers in the heat of passion on receiving convincing proof of their dishonor. They did not first measure their dishonor by dollars and cents, then follow up the seducer with imprisonment and repeated litigations, and, finally, on their failure, coolly and deliberately shooting the man in the back. There was no evidence that Mrs. King, after leaving her husband, came back to Turner's Station in consequence of any intimacy with O'Neil. She left her home because of ill-treatment, aided by Mrs. O'Neil, who would be the first to suspect a criminal intimacy, if it existed. King first asserted that his wife was crazy. Then came the civil action for damages, and his assertion that he would shoot O'Neil if he attempted to escape. Counsel referred to the numerous threats made by the prisoner as indicating his purpose, and called attention to the evidence of Dr. Gray, which stated that he was sane at the time of the commission of the act. He submitted that in the whole history of the case there was no evidence of insanity, and he asked the jury to consider calmly the entire facts elicited, and render a verdict which would assert the dignity and majesty of the law and do justice to the prisoner.

Judge Brady then charged the jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: This case is one of importance, not only to the prisoner, but to the people—for the prisoner it is important because it may in its results involve his life—for the people because it is the attempt on their behalf to assert the majesty of the law. Its examination must be approached by you without passion or prejudice, but firmly. Your duty must be discharged, and without regard to the consequences. Such is the obligation of your oaths, and that you will recognize this the Court entertains no doubt. Whatever questions have been presented or may arise must be disposed of on the evidence, and on that alone, with due recognition of and respect for the arguments presented by the respective counsel in advocacy of their several theories. The value and effect of it, to whatever subject it applies, is for you to declare. The charge against the prisoner is murder in the first degree, and that offense is composed of two elements, which must exist to constitute it—namely, the killing of a human being with a premeditated design to kill. These must co-operate to establish the guilt of this offense. The killing of the deceased by the prisoner is conceded. There is no question made of that part of the accusation, and the law is satisfied, the charge complete, if the intent to kill exist at the time the death occurs. If, in other words, in this case, at the instant of firing the fatal shot the evil design, the intent to kill, existed, it is enough; the crime is accomplished. The facts bearing upon this subject are: The alleged hostility of the prisoner to the deceased; their controversies; the threats of the prisoner; the circumstances immediately preceding and those attending the homicide, which include the weapon employed, the number of shots fired, and the relative positions of the parties. It is upon due consideration, however, of all the evidence which affects the question that you must determine it. Do these, the necessary elements, exist? Does the evidence satisfy you that the deceased was killed by the prisoner, and killed intentionally? The answer to the charge made against the prisoner is that, whatever the offense may have been—in whatever manner it was committed—he is not responsible, because at the time he did it he was not sane, but, on the contrary, was insane; in that condition of mind which, in the law, is regarded as a complete and perfect legal response to the accusation made. It is incumbent upon the prisoner to prove it. The burden rests upon him to establish it—to make it appear to your satisfaction that he was in that state of mental derangement which has been suggested. This arises from the presumption of law which is that of sanity. Sanity is presumed to be the normal condition of men, and the presumption, when to be overthrown, must be so by the person who asserts the contrary. To establish such a defense it must be clearly proven that at the time of committing the act the prisoner was laboring under such a defect of reason from disease of the mind as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing, and if he did know it, did not know that it was wrong. You will perceive that the proposition involves a defect of reason resulting from disease of the mind, and when this condition really exists the law absolves the transgressor. He is held to be an irresponsible being, deprived of his reason, and therefore, and justly, unaccountable for his acts, which otherwise might be criminal. Whatever may be said of emotional insanity, which is said to be a derangement of the moral, as distinguished from the mental, faculties, or irresistible impulse, unless the acts which are arrayed to demonstrate its existence are attributable to a defect of reason from disease of the mind, it has no substantive place in the law of insanity. The indulgence of wicked impulse or passion, whether of jealousy, hatred, malice, or revenge, to the unlawful prejudice of another is attended with the legal consequences which the law imposes, and it is no answer when the wrong-doer is called upon to submit to the law that his impulse or passion or emotion is irresistible, unless his subjection to it is the result of a defect of reason from a disease of the mind. Sane men are bound to control their passions and impulses. It is an obligation imposed by God and man that they shall do so, equally powerful and binding as the rule that the insane man in the sense explained is relieved from responsibility. This, gentlemen, is all it is necessary to say on this subject. The object in view with me is to present the rule succinctly without adornment, so that you may readily understand and apply it. Keeping this instruction in view, you should proceed to the consideration of the question whether the prisoner at the time of homicide was insane. The facts upon which the defense rests are numerous, and are contained in the question which was put to Drs. Goolden and Gray—to the former on behalf of the defendant, and to the latter on the part of the people. It is not my purpose to descant in detail upon the evidence in this case, but to present some salient points for your consideration and guidance, and in the hope that it may assist you in disposing of this case. The chief causes leading to the disturbance and eventual overthrow of the prisoner's mind are, as I understand them:

The hereditary taint of insanity.

The epileptic seizure and liability to its repetition.

His domestic troubles.

His suspicion of his wife's infidelity, and that the deceased was her paramour.

These, united with the attendant incidents, facts, and circumstances more particularly detailed in the question referred to, are those upon which the prisoner relies to establish the truth of his assertion that he was laboring under a disease of the brain which made him unconscious of his act; unable to understand its nature and quality. These facts and circumstances narrated by his witnesses are for your consideration upon the question. Are they true? Did he believe them or any of them to be true? And if yes, to what extent, and what effect did they have upon his mind rendering him incapable of distinguishing the difference between right and wrong. All this comes within your province, to be disposed of after full and faithful discussion and consideration upon the evidence. It is for you to give value to the elements thus presented—a value which depends not upon them alone, but upon them and such facts, circumstances, and proofs as the testimony on the part of the people reveals relative to the subject. It becomes necessary, therefore, for you to examine whether any and what response is made to this array. The people present for your guidance on this subject the evidence of Dr. Gray, the proof of business transactions down to within a few days of the homicide, as disclosed by Mr. Robinson and Mrs. Royston, the execution of a bond for Townsley's liberation, his statement and conduct then, the existence of a motive, the commencement of litigations, the manner in which they were initiated, the papers read in reference to them, his conduct when sought by Mrs. Royston, his wish to be reconciled to his wife, his conduct during the day of the reference. And here, gentlemen, arises a question of great importance. You will recollect that on the morning of the 18th of November the prisoner went to the office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, where he saw Mr. Johne, to get some person to attend on the adjournment of the reference, which was to take place before Judge Sutherland. He not only went to see Mr. Johne, which he did at 9 in the morning, but he saw him again about noon, and he saw Mr. Vanderpoel, having the same object in view, to obtain an adjournment of his reference, the reason for the adjournment being a good one, the engagement of his counsel in another case. You will doubtless also remember that after the homicide he expressed a wish to see counsel, and saw counsel afterward on that day. These facts and circumstances relate to the question of the prisoner's insanity. How potent you may consider them—how controlling or convincing in your deliberations—it is not for me to say. It is for me to advise you that they are elements which demand your attention. It is true, gentlemen, that the experts, Drs. Goolden and Gray, differ. The value of the testimony of the alienist, or expert, depends much upon his experience, observation, and capacity. It may, perhaps, be said that capacity to apply with reasonable accuracy the results of study, experience, and observation in the examination of a person suspected of lunacy, or in determining his mental status, is the most important of all the elements which combine to give him the character he assumes. It is for you to say which of these gentlemen are entitled to superior credence and weight, which had the better opportunity to judge of the subject. In answer to the question put by the prisoner's counsel, they stand opposed to each other. Whatever may be your conclusion on the subject, the evidence of neither is necessarily conclusive. It is to be considered in connection with the rest of the proof. It is upon the testimony of all the witnesses, duly considered, that you are to say whether or not the prisoner was insane when he killed Anthony O'Neil; not whether in passion, in anger, from malice, from jealousy, or from the spirit of revenge, he did that deed; but whether when he did it, no matter from what impelling cause, he was insane within the recognized rules of law relating to that subject and already explained to you. If the deed was one prompted by any passion which controlled him, but was not the offspring of any unsound mind—of a defect of reason from disease of the mind, he is responsible. Was the conduct of the prisoner after the domestic troubles began irrational or rational? was it otherwise than would have marked the bearing and would be the manifestations of a man in trouble or suffering from the anguish which such domestic discord would be likely to produce? Was it such as the circumstances surrounding would naturally provoke in a state of sanity in a sensitive nature, or in such a nature as that of the prisoner he is described? These are pertinent questions. So also whether the manifestations of the prisoner, relied upon to demonstrate the prostration of his reason, were continuous; whether occasional or prolonged. These are questions which may be asked, and they should be answered, in the consideration of this case; also, whether, from a proper estimate of all the facts, it is true that he believed in the criminality of his wife with O'Neil, because this is a prominent subject in the group of exciting causes. Gentlemen, it is my duty to say that if you entertain a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the prisoner upon the whole case, including the defense of insanity, founded not on sympathy or from passion, but upon the evidence fairly and impartially examined, the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of it, and you should extend it to him. It is also my duty to say to you that the testimony of Mrs. Royston, and that of Messrs. Robinson and Marrin, relate only to the question of the prisoner's sanity, to his conduct as rational or irrational, and for no other purpose. So with regard to the bond executed to secure the liberation of Townsley, and the papers relating to the suits, or any of them. It must also be said that the evidence relating to the alleged intimacy of O'Neil and Mrs. King was admitted for the purpose of showing one of the exciting causes of the prisoner's jealousy or suspicion of his wife's unfaithfulness, not for the purpose of presenting the question of adultery for your determination. It matters not whether that charge was true or not, if the defendant believed it to be true on reasonable ground, or suspected it to be true, and the belief or suspicion really exerted an influence in unseating his reason, either solely or in conjunction with other causes. It is the condition of the prisoner's mind we are to deal with as the result of any and all the circumstances detailed. It is my duty also to say that, however high in moral turpitude the crime of adultery may be, however dastardly the violation of confidence by a man in this respect, he does not sacrifice his life by the law of this State, nor does the injured husband acquire the right to slay him. When such a deed is done by the discovery of the adulterer in the act, it is true there are common law cases in which it has been held to be manslaughter, the law making due allowance for the sudden and overwhelming effect of such a circumstance. This is not such a case. The remedy which the law provides must be sought. The injured husband may prosecute the seducer and obtain a divorce. These remedies the prisoner seems to have resorted to. It is the duty of all persons to obey the law and seek to obtain redress for wrongs committed through its agency. The welfare of society, the safety of the citizen, the existence of the State itself, depend upon this principle. You must obey the law in your conduct as jurors, taking for your guidance the principles which I declare to be for your government. Gentlemen, the case is now with you. Approach it calmly, carefully, impartially, and declare your judgment fearlessly. If the prisoner was in the condition claimed for him, or if you doubt his guilt, as I have suggested, you may set him free. If you have no doubt of his guilt, whatever you may declare his crime to be, declare it without regard to the consequences.

THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE JURY.

The jury retired at 4 o'clock to deliberate upon their verdict. Speculation was rife as to the probable result; a few seemed to expect a disagreement, or a conviction of manslaughter in one of its minor forms, but the general opinion was that a conviction of murder in the first degree could be the only possible verdict rendered. No one dreamed of an acquittal, and the threadbare plea of insanity now interposed in every capital case was scouted not only as a pretense, but a subterfuge, by which, in many instances, justice is completely defeated. Since the commencement of the trial King maintained a calmness and composure which astonished the habitués of criminal courts. In the most trying circumstances he was perfectly unmoved, and appeared the most passive and indifferent of spectators. The jury re-entered court at 7:15 with a request for further instructions respecting the different grades of murder and manslaughter, but he hardly deigned to glance at them once. The Judge read the statutory definition of each particular offense, and they again retired. An hour later they a second time came into the court, and through the foreman expressed themselves unable to agree on account of the diversity of opinion among them. Judge Brady considered that they had not exhausted all discussion of the subject, and compelled their retirement until he was satisfied that they had done so. A crowd waited anxiously in court until 10 o'clock, when, it being ascertained that they were still unable to agree, a recess was taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

About 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon a man, whose name is unknown, attempted to walk across the long Central Railroad bridge over Newark Bay. After passing the draw a sudden gust of wind blew him overboard and he was drowned. A gang of railroad laborers, working at the eastern end of the bridge, got on a hand car and went to his assistance, but when they arrived at the scene of the accident they could discover nothing but the man's hat floating on the water. It was subsequently ascertained that previous to attempting the hazardous feat of crossing the bridge, the man had stopped at the Bergen Point Railroad Station to warm himself. While there he said he resided in Elizabeth, and that he was compelled to walk home because his pocket had been picked and he had no money to pay his fare. The man was well dressed and appeared to be a person in comfortable circumstances. He was about forty-five years of age.

ANOTHER SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

A young girl named Kate Miller died at her residence, No. 181 East Houston street, on Tuesday night. Dr. Franklin Smith, who had been called in, suspected something wrong, and notified Coroner Woltman, who, with Deputy Coroner Shine, made an examination in the case. They ascertained that the girl had been employed as a waitress in the Dew Drop Inn, No. 556 Broadway. A post-mortem examination distinctly revealed malpractice, from the effects of which the girl died. A further investigation will be made and the case placed in the hands of detectives.

THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A regular meeting of the New-York Homeopathic Medical Society was held last evening at the Ophthalmic Hospital, Twenty-third street and Third avenue. Dr. William Todd Hunter presided. The Secretary announced the donation of a number of books to the society, after which Dr. St. Clair Smith, Chairman of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine, made a few brief observations on the use of belladonna as a prophylactic in scarlet fever. He had used it when resident surgeon in the House of Industry for four years, and found it of great service in that capacity. The subject was discussed by Drs. True, Burdick, Wood, and others. A paper was also read by the Secretary, which had been contributed by Prof. Rowe, of Philadelphia, on "stimuli, excitants, or external elements." Dr. Blakelock also read a paper on the cure of albuminuria in connection with pregnancy.

THE ERIE AUDITOR RESIGNS.

There was considerable stir created yesterday in the Erie Railway Company's offices, at the Grand Opera-house, when it became known that Mr. S. H. Dunan, General Auditor of the company, had resigned his position, which he had held since October, 1872. Mr. Dunan, shortly after 11 o'clock, waited on First Vice President Robinson and handed him a letter, of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1874.

Hon. Lucius Robinson, Acting President Erie Railway Company:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to tender my resignation as the General Auditor of this company, to take effect immediately. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. DUNAN.

A reporter of THE TIMES called on Mr. Dunan last evening to ascertain the causes which prompted this step on his part, but the gentleman proved somewhat reticent. When asked whether he had resigned in consequence of the condition of the accounts of the company, Mr. Dunan stated in reply that he would prefer at present not to say anything in regard to the matter, as it was entirely in the hands of the officers of the corporation.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT BEEKMANSVILLE, N. Y.

A HUSBAND ACCUSED OF POISONING HIS WIFE—INQUEST ON THE BODY.

The inquest in the case of Euphrema Phillips, whom, it is alleged, came to her death from poison administered by her husband, commenced at Beekmansville, N. Y., yesterday, and has been in progress all day to-day. Drs. Tuthill and Parker made a post-mortem examination of the remains yesterday. Dr. Tuthill testified that he found the organs of the abdomen in a healthy state, excepting stomach, and slight congestion of the kidneys. The chest and heart were in a natural condition. There was no apparent cause of death. The external appearanne of the stomach indicated inflammation, the cause of which witness could not tell, but arsenic would produce such an effect. Dr. G. L. Sutton, of East Fiskill, testified that he was called to counsel with Dr. Nichollson in Mrs. Phillips' case. He found her very sick and under great nervous excitement. She stated she had been suffering from a sick stomach, and that she had vomited for hours in succession. There was a dropsy of the feet and legs, and the bowels were very muhh bloated, and there was a partial paralysis of the extremities. After his third visit witness felt suspicious of something wrong. He felt as though she had taken poison. The symptoms of her disease indicated arsenical poison.

A Juror—Was there anything queer in the medicine that would produce inflamation of the stomach?

Dr. Sutton—Not as prescribed by us. It would be difficult to account for the symptoms manifested otherwise than by arsenic.

Sarah M. Griffin, who nursed Mrs. Phillips during the last fortnight of her sickness, testified to deceased being very sick in her stomach and vomiting. Mr. Bhillips gave his wife the medicine always when witness was present. He gave her medicine fifteen minutes before she died, and soon after he took a light and went up stairs, and came directly back. Witness spoke to him to come in the room, as his wife was dying. It appeared by outside show that he was glad she was gone. At the time of her death he cried a short time, and then seemed cheerful and talked and laughed the rest of the evening. Susan Griffin testified she was in attendance upon Mrs. Phillips during her sickness, but was not present when she had hard attacks of vomiting. Witness never gave her any medicine; Mr. Phillips always did that. The medicine she took the most of was drops. She took a powder once. The powder was on the table in the sitting-room, Mr. Phillips took it in the pantry and sweetened it as he said the doctor had ordered. Mrs. Phillips asked the witness why her husband went in the pantry when he gave her medicine. When Phillips came out he wanted to know what Mrs. Phillips said. Witness told Phillips what his wife said, when he replied, "This is the kind the doctor ordered sweetened." Once or twice Mrs. Phillips said, "What is he doing? Is he going to dose me again? He will soon be done dosing me. He will give me the last dose." Mr. Phillips' mother-in-law said Phillips had not been quite so pleasant in his family for the last year as he had been before. The next witness called was Robert Milliken, of Pawlings. He testified that he is a blacksmith; saw James D. Phillips in Pawlings about the last day of December or 1st of January. He called at the shop of witness in the afternoon; spoke about a place to put his horse up over night; said he wanted to see a man, but did not mention any names. Witness kept his horse over night. Phillips came to the house of witness that night at 10 o'clock and stayed all night. The next morning he asked witness if he thought witness' father-in-law had any arsenic. He was not sober; he had rum with him; he drank twice before he spoke about the arsenic. Witness told Phillips his father-in-law did not keep arsenic. Phillips did not say what he wanted to do with arsenic. He said it didn't make any difference, he had to go to the depot and get some other little notions. When he came back from the depot he had two small boxes, one of which looked like a collar-box, and the father-in-law of witness sent them home. Didn't see Phillips again that day. Mrs. Frances K. Milliken, wife of the last witness, testified that Phillips came to her house on the last day of December, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, and stayed all night, and the balance of her evidence corroborated that given by her husband, except she testified that when Phillips was describing the symptoms of his sick wife it struck witness that he had poisoned her, as witness had read of such symptoms in a book.

John Morris testified he was at Phillips' house an hour before Mrs. Phillips died. Phillips told him he had given his wife a dose of paregoric. Witness thought he ought not have given it to her. Phillips went into the pantry after. Since her death witness has had suspicions that there was something wrong. Wm. H. Bowne testified to having known James Phillips from childhood. Witness had talked with John Morris about Mrs. Phillips' death. Morris did tell witness that Phillips told him after her death he had women he thought more of than he did his wife. This conversation occurred the third day after Mrs. Phillips' death, on Tuesday, Jan. 13.

This witness did not appear to desire to talk much. He seemed to know more than he would tell. The case was then adjourned to Monday.

PROBABLE MURDER.

What seems to have been a most atrocious murder was committed on Tuesday night at a little village known as Stony Brook, located about midway between the Princeton junction of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the town of Princeton, N. J. The victim was a resident of Princeton named Solomon Krauskopf. On Tuesday morning he left home for Trenton, intending to make collections of amounts due him. He met with some success, and left Trenton on the evening train with $173 in his pocket-book and $12 in small change in his watch-fob. Yesterday morning, while some laborers were on their way to work, they discovered his body lying near the trestle-works at Stony Brook. There was a pistol shot in his right breast, and all the money he was known to have had in his possession, as well as a revolver and a gold watch which he carried, were missing. The body was taken in charge by the Coroner, and steps were immediately taken to secure the arrest of the murderer. Two parties were arrested on suspicion of knowing something about the matter, and will be held to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. Krauskopf was last seen on Tuesday evening, riding on the train from Trenton toward Princeton Junction. He was perfectly sober. The supposition is that he missed the train over the branch road which connects with the Pennsylvania Road at Princeton Junction; that he undertook to make his way to Princeton on foot, and that he was met and murdered and robbed by highwaymen at the point where his body was found.

PEDESTRIANISM.

On April 7 Wm. Brown, of this City, and Edward Muller, of Boston, are to walk ten miles for $1,000 a side and the championship of America, at Deerfoot Park, Long Island. Yesterday was the day named for the planking of the second deposit of $250 a side. Brown's $250 was planked by Mr. T. Keyworth, and a like amount for Muller reached the stake-holder by mail. The contest is creating unusual interest among sporting men of Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, and Fall River. Brown has been training at Providence, R. I., for the past two weeks, under the mentorship of his brother, Thomas Brown, a noted English pedestrian. Muller has not yet gone into training. The final deposit of $150 a side is to be posted on the 4th of April, when the pedestrians are to agree on a final stake-holder.

MAIN BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND QUEENS COUNTY.

At Malone's pit, in Westchester County, on Tuesday night, a motley crowd assembled to witness a main fought between New-York and Queens County. The affair began at nine o'clock P. M., and ended at an early hour yesterday morning. The conditions were for each side to show fifteen cocks and fight all that fell in at weights ranging from four pounds to five pounds eight ounces, for $50 each battle, and $500 the odd fight deciding the main. The weighing in resulted in the matching of thirteen pairs. The crowd then gathered round the pit and the tourney commenced. Betting was $100 to $80 on the New-York chanticleers, with takers. The favorites were defeated, and the Queen's County fowls won the main. Score—Queens County, 9; New-York, 4.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY LECTURES.

SYNOPSIS OF A DISCOURSE ON "THE FOUR CENTURIES OF ITALIAN ART."

Mr. William Henry Goodyear delivered one of the series of International Academy lectures last evening, in Room No. 18, Cooper Union. The subject was "The Four Centuries of Italian Art," a subject which might be supposed to bring together a very considerable audience. It did not, however, the entire auditory being composed of some twelve or fifteen of the outside public and about half a dozen young ladies, who seemingly belonged to a boarding-school or ladies' academy. A very interesting subject was, however, intelligently discussed, and a good deal of valuable information imparted pleasantly and without any exaggerated pretense or stilted affectation of special knowledge. The lecture was accompanied all through by stereopticon views, illustrative of the different periods of art referred to by the lecturer. He based his general views on the necessity of excellence of conception rather than on mere skillful handling of the brush and pigment, and gave application to this proposition by showing that people are so generally well acquainted with music as to understand that the most perfect orchestration could not counterbalance the defects of an ill-conceived theme or indifferent opera. It was different, he said, in respect to a painting in which people were too much disposed to accept fine coloring in lieu of superior conception. Starting with this general proposition, he said that Italian art was divided into four periods, represented by the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. Outside these historical periods, there were two others, which were in their nature ideal or decorative, in which also would be found four periods corresponding with the four historic centuries of Italian art. He exhibited some stereoptic views of Byzanthine art, out of which he said Italian art had grown, maintaining that even in those remote days the artists were by no means so indifferent as might be supposed. Byzanthine art, with whatever defects it might possess, had lasted about 900 years, showing that for that time the West was unable to originate any style of its own. In connection with the matter, he exhibited views of capitals of the Byzanthon order found in some of the churches of Ravenna, holding that while such beautiful and artistic capitals existed there was no necessity for the modern adherence to the Corinthian capitals which is so much used in our public buildings. Views of several frescoes were also exhibited, for the purpose of showing the low state of Italian art during the Mosaic period, and also some taken from the frescoes in the churches of Pisa and Florence, as illustrating its earlier stages. The frescoes of the Chapel of Santa Maria de la Reina were, he said, the first great landmark of Italian painting. The "Kiss of Judas" was presented as an illustration of the fourteenth century style. The fifteenth century was the beginning of the so-called renaissance or reversion to antiquity, and was remarkable for an adhesion to nature as such. Views of the frescoes of Leonard De Vinci were presented in connection with this portion of the subject, and subsequently of Michael Angelo and Raphael, as painted in the Vatican, supplemented by some of the latter's cartoons. The beautiful and sensual style of Corregio was also illustrated, as well as the Venitian school headed by Titian, which was the only one of any note that remained after the death of Michael Angelo. The latter lived well into the sixteenth century, up to 1563, while Raphael died in 1520. The art of the seventeenth century was, the lecturer said, characterized by a false religious sentimentalism, and it was the art of that century that filled the galleries of Europe to-day. In that century, however, began the desire for copying nature, (as illustrated by the landscapes of Claude Lorraine,) which was the art we had to-day. The eighteenth century had no art. It was an age of despotism when all the conditions of things were unfavorable to its development, and although now, in the nineteenth, they were still unfavorable, there was still a vast improvement on the preceding century.

THE SOUTH OYSTER BAY MURDER.

In consequence of the crowd in attendance at the examination of Thomas W. Jones, before Justice Snedeker, at Jamaica, upon the charge of murdering his half brother, Samuel J. Jones, the proceedings were yesterday morning transferred from the Justice's room to the large court-room in the Town Hall. Jacob S. Jackson Jones was recalled, and questioned as to the time when he received the anonymous letter. He could not tell the exact time, but knew it was some time during the progress of the Kelsey inquest. He had also received two other letters, not exactly anonymous—one from the West, and another from Brooklyn—which he had given to Mr. Wagstaff. He did not know that he had ever shown the anonymous letter to the defendant, nor to whom he first showed it, and did not remember looking in at a window at Powers' Hotel, at South Oyster Bay while the Coroner, Payne, and Mr. Moore were examining it. He recovered the letter from the Ridgewood Post Office. When he asked when he gave the letter into the Coroner's possession he at first thought he gave it on the same day that he showed it to him; then that he might have retained it until the next day of the inquest; and finally he remembered that he did so keep it, in order that he might go to Amityville, and make inquiries about it. Questioned by Judge Hagner, he said that since the commission of the crime he had done everything in his power to discover the criminal. He gave the two letters to Col. Wagstaff because the Colonel was taking an active interest in the case, and he thought they might aid him in his investigation. He also believed that the defendant had done his best to aid in the discovery of the criminal, as had, indeed, every member of the family. Peter Malony, the farm laborer, who was suspected of being the murderer, was next called and subjected to a rigid examination, but nothing of importance was elicited. This testimony was merely a repetition of the story of finding the body in the well and his giving the alarm to the family of the murdered man. The inquest was then adjourned to this morning.

A WESTCHESTER COCK-FIGHT SPOILED.

A cocking main was arranged to take place last night in an old mill at Premium Point, Mareneck, Westchester. Sporting men from Tuckahoo, Pelhamville, and other parts were making for the spot in wagons and carts, when the signal was given that Mr. Bergh's officers were at New-Rochelle bound for the same spot. The mill is situated in a most isolated place, reached by a small bridge across the river. The property belongs to a Mr. Kellogg, of New-Rochelle, and he joined heartily with the officers in the raid. The man in charge during the Winter is an old cock-fighter, Sam. Van Wart, and everything was in readiness for the main, the sports feeling secure from the dreaded "Bergh" in such an out-of-the-way place. The road was guarded and watched at every point by the officers. A strong gale of wind nearly freezing them as they vainly endeavored to shelter themselves behind trees and in the bushes. The "sports" sent out decoys with bags containing bundles of straw instead of roosters, with the view of drawing off Mr. Bergh's officers, but the ruse was too thin, and the watchers kept up the blockade to the bridge, until the fellows got tired out and finally gave up and postponed the fun for some future time. If Mr. Bergh's men could have obtained the proper warrants from the Judges, and the aid of one or two constables of Westchester, the whole gang might have been captured.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

A Methodist Church Conference assembled last night, at the Graham Avenue Methodist Church, Williamsburg, at 7:30. There were thirty-five ministers and delegates present. But little business was done, as the time of the meeting was taken up in the election of officers and the appointment of committees. Rev. Dr. J. J. Smith was elected President, and Rev. Dr. M. Berriman Secretary. Committees on Statistics, Boundaries and Necessities, and Religious Services were appointed. After the election, the conference proceeded to business. But little was done, however, and the congress adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. The Committee on Itinerancy and Orders also met last evening, at 7 o'clock, and entered into the examination of candidates for the ministry, five of whom presented themselves. The meeting was adjourned until 2 o'clock to-day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. Peter C. Hains, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. C. P. Patterson, of the United States Coast Survey, is at the Everett House.

The Marquis De Chambrun, of Washington, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Lieut. Commander John W. Philip, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Congressman James S. Smart, of Cambridge, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

L. P. Max Fourchon, of the French Legation at Washington, is at the New-York Hotel.

Judge J. S. McCalmont, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. C. W. Mead, General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prof. C. S. Peirce, of Harvard College; John F. Seymour, of Utica, and J. M. Douglas, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Congressman T. A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island; Ex-Mayor W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, and A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, are at the Astor House.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

The thirtieth annual exhibition of the Sunday-school of the Third Universalist Society was held last evening in the church building, corner Bleecker and Downing streets. The exercises consisted of singing, recitations, and dialogues, by the children of the school.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold a special meeting to-day for the election of a Pilot Commissioner.

The flags on the City Hall are to be placed at half-mast to-day, as a tribute of respect to the memory of Senator Sumner.

The United States Pension Office will be closed to-day. Since March 4 inst., $140,000 in pension money has been paid out.

The Central Organization of the German trades-unions is making arrangements for another working men's mass-meeting.

Mrs. Walter C. Lyman will deliver a lecture to ladies, at Association Hall, on Monday afternoon next, on "The Circulation and Microscopic Wonders of the Blood."

We have sent the dollar left at this office by Mr. O. Jaffé to the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Also, $3 from "A Merchant."

Several of the State civil courts have adjourned over until to-morrow, as a mark of respect to the late Ex-President Fillmore, whose funeral takes place to-day.

Mayor Havemeyer has appointed Samuel R. Filley School Inspector for the Eighth District, Mr. N. K. Freeman, who was previously selected, having failed to qualify.

Farragut Post, No. 75, G. A. R., will bivouac around their camp fire at Prior's Hall, Boulevard and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, on Monday next, at 8 P. M.

Owing to the absence of many prominent members, the regular monthly meeting of the New-York Ship-owners' Association, which was to have been held yesterday afternoon, was postponed.

The contracting agent of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad states that the line was only blocked during a violent storm lasting three days. The line is now open and running on time.

The committee selected by the Cheap Transportation Company to urge the passage of a bill creating a railway commission and regulating its powers, are to proceed to Albany for that purpose at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

The employes of the Department of Public Works have subscribed $500 for the relief of the suffering poor of the City. The sum has been placed for distribution in the hands of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The Association of German Photographers, which has been in existence five years, reorganized for the ensuing year last evening by the election of W. Kurz, President; Vice President, P. A. Well; Secretaries, A. Baumgaestner and E. Boettcher; Treasurer, N. Nazel; Librarian, H. Martin.

An association of French exiles who participated in the revolution of the Paris Commune, are making arrangements for a celebration, which is to come off at the Germania Assembly Rooms on the 18th inst., the proceeds of which will go for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Commune.

The magnificent ocean steam-ship Spain of the National line, which arrived at this port on Tuesday from Liverpool, though encountering severe weather during her passage, received no serious damage, and will sail for Europe on Saturday next, with a full cargo and a large number of passengers.

Robert Lynch and James Durham, two promising youths of fourteen, were held in $1,000 bail yesterday, by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court, for attempting to make away with a number of straw hats from Pier No. 54 East River. They were seen by Mathew Tinkoot, and caught after a sharp run.

The Fifth Assembly District German Reform Organization held a meeting at No. 130 Prince street last night, and indorsed the action of the German Central Reform Organization in preparing a protest against the passage of a bill in the Legislature providing compensation to the Fifth Regiment for uniforms worn by the regiment in the war of the rebellion.

The funeral of the late Danford N. Barney took place yesterday from the residence of his brother, Ashbel H. Barney, No. 101 East Thirty-eighth street. Rev. Dr. Adams and Rev. Dr. Sawyer officiated. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Vermilye, Orton, Lyon, Fargo, Kemp, Cheney, Eells, and Col. Morgan. The body will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

Blooming Grove Park Association yesterday elected the following Board of Directors: E. R. Wilbur, New-York; Edgar Pinchot, Milford, Penn.; Fayette S. Giles, New-York; Sanders D. Bruce, New-York; Dudley Field, New-York; Chas. Hallock, New-York; John Y. Cullyer, Brooklyn; Thos. N. Rooker, Brooklyn; Genio C. Scott, Brooklyn; John K. Hackett, New-York; John B. Sartori, Philadelphia, Penn.

The New-York Board of Fire Insurance Brokers yesterday elected the following officers: President, Robert C. Rathbone; Vice President, James M. Bates; Treasurer, William Mulligan; Secretary, Theodore Wehle; Executive Committee, Joseph B. Falk, Herman Mosenthal, Andrew Wesson, Albert O. Wilcox, George H. Norcross, John S. Stanton, A. S. Shaw; Finance Committee, Abraham S. See, Jacob Romberg, James S. Hollingshead; Membership Committee, James M. Bates, Henry Honig, Edwin J. Barney.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Steven J. Brady, whose death resulted from being thrown out of the saloon No. 110 Chatham street, known as the Hotel du Canada, on last Friday evening. The evidence showed that Brady had been thrown out by a young man named Frank Betts, a bar tender, at the request of Edlasse Perrault, one of the proprietors. The jury found a verdict against Betts, and in their verdict mentioned Perrault as an accessory. Betts was sent to the Tombs, and Perrault was bailed in $5,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BROOKLYN.

Michael Keefe was held to bail in $2,500 yesterday, on a charge of being implicated in setting fire to the house No. 586 Grand street.

Property Clerk Chas. Krausher reports that $2,012 10 worth of lost and stolen property was recovered by the Police during the month of February.

Robert Ritter was held to await the action of the Grand Jury yesterday, by Justice Semler, on a charge of forgery, preferred by Margaret Coffee, of Herkimer street.

Fire Marshal Thorne reports thirty-two fires during the month of February. The loss on buildings was $3,302; on contents, $11,185; total loss, $14,487, with a total insurance of $71,150.

Rev. Ezra Withey, known as the Old Quaker Methodist Minister, will preach to-night by invitation, at the First Methodist Church, in Grand street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at 7:30.

The libel suit of Judge McCue against the Brooklyn *Argus* was called for trial yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit. Counsel for defendant moved for a postponement on the ground of the absence, through illness, of Ex-City Treasurer Sprague, who is a material witness. After hearing argument on the motion Judge Pratt reserved his decision until this morning.

LONG ISLAND.

The new horse railroad, running from the Hunter's Point ferries to Laurel Hill and Blissville, under the management of Capt. P. J. Gleason, will open for travel on March 17.

At their next town meeting the people of Babylon will vote upon and decide the question whether their highways are to be hereafter repaired from the proceeds of a general tax, or still continue on their present system.

The Supervisors of Kings County have appointed a committee to superintend the needed repairs on the bridge over Newtown Creek, at Blissville—the cost of the repairs not to exceed $2,000, and one-half the expense to be borne by Long Island City.

STATEN ISLAND.

The following appointments have been made by the newly-elected town officers of Castleton: James Norton and William H. Wetson, Constables; Patrick Caular, Game Constable; and Frederick Freitz, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

There is a petition to the Legislature in circulation, for the abolishment of the Richmond County Board of Health, which is denounced by the petitioners as "a burden upon the tax-payers and people of the county, and wholly unnecessary, and grievous to be borne," and seriously affecting the advancement and improvement of the island. It has been signed by quite a number of prominent citizens.

NEW-JERSEY.

Charles W. Grey, an auctioneer, was arrested in Newark yesterday on a charge of fraud. It is alleged that he sold several pianos for George O. Duncklee and appropriated $166 of the proceeds to his own use.

Mr. James F. Markland and his wife died Tuesday within two hours of each other at their residence, No. 340 Plane street, Newark. Monday night they were both prostrated almost at the same instant by a paralytic stroke, and never recovered consciousness. They were each sixty years old.

The Paterson Orphan Asylum trouble has been settled by the resignation of the Matron, Mrs. Sarah E. Nichols. She assigned as a reason for her action that her enemies had gained control of the public press in a manner that made her feel that it was for the best interests of the institution that she should leave.

A man named Hanna, who resided in Hoboken, is supposed to have drowned himself. On Tuesday night a note was picked up in the Hoboken Ferry-house, at the foot of Barclay street, containing the following words: "No money, no friends. Whoever finds this will please let my distressed wife know that I have found a watery grave. Her name is Mrs. Hanna, and she lives in Shippenville, not far from the Catholic Church, Hoboken." The Police are searching for Mrs. Hanna.

A short time ago a man name Jacob Levi purchased a grocery store in Hoboken from William Tench, giving him two promissory notes for the purchase money. Yesterday Tench discovered that the notes were worthless, and started for the store to call Levi to account. Levi saw him as he came in the door, and, seizing all the money out of the drawer, dashed out and down the street, hotly pursued by Tench. At the ferry gate the fugitive was captured and taken before Recorder Bohnsted, who committed him for trial.

George Rooke, the puglist and saloon-keeper, of Newark, who was fined $100 and costs a few days ago for striking a man named Bradshaw on the head with a sword, has become involved in another difficulty. He purchased four barrels of apple whisky and three of cider from Solomon Vanderen, of Newton. Vanderen delivered the liquor, and then, accompanied by Rooke, started for the bank to get the purchase money, $500. On the way Rooke told Vanderen that he had withdrawn his account, and asked him to come the next day for his money. Vanderen's suspicions were aroused, and he procured a writ of replevin. Five of the barrels were found at the Market Street Depot, and the others concealed in a barn at the rear of Rooke's saloon. The case is in the hands of the Sheriff.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S VOYAGE.

Mr. C. H. Walton, of New-York, who came as a passenger in the Pennsylvania, makes the following statement:

"We left Liverpool on Saturday, Feb. 21, and, when but a short time at sea, experienced heavy gales. Capt. Bradburn and his first two officers had been on the watch for three days. On the 27th of February we shipped a heavy sea, which stove in the forward part of the after-house, and filled the cabins with water to the depth of several feet. About midnight, just as the officers were relieving watch, we shipped a tremendous sea over the starboard side which carried away the bridge, forward wheel-house, and officers' quarters, and with them the Captain, first and second officers, and two seamen. Four hatches were also carried away, leaving the between-decks open to the next sea that might strike. At this time the gangways were full of water and we did not know that our officers had been lost. Capt. C. L. Brady, who was the Third Officer on board the Atlantic at the time of her disaster, was a passenger with me, and was at the time helping the carpenter lash down the after-companion-way. Capt. Brady sent a man on deck to ask Capt. Bradburn if it would not be better to take the between-deck hatches and cover up the open hatchways above. The man returned and said that he could not find the Captain, and Mr. Brady then went up on deck alone, and discovered that the house and the whole forward part of the deck had been carried away, and that there was nobody on deck but the men at the wheel, who were inside the wheel-house and could hear nothing. Brady came down again and held a consultation with the Chief Engineer, and had the ship slowed. The Third Officer, Charles Rivers, was below with a latern in his hand, and did not know what to do. The Chief Engineer said to the third mate, 'Why don't you take your men on deck?' He replied, 'I can't find a man to go on deck.' The Purser then said 'Go on deck yourself and set your men an example,' but instead of so doing, he continued walking up and down. After this conversation the Purser and Chief Engineer held a consultation, and directed Brady to take charge of the ship. His first efforts were directed toward having the hatches from between decks placed upon the hatchways above. The chief steward, Mr. Peterson, and the second steward, Mr. Brennan, and their two assistants, together with the Quartermaster and carpenter, at once volunteered, and by their heroism saved the ship. Brady stood at the wheel until morning, when he, the Chief Engineer and the Purser held another consultation, examined the stock of coal and oil, and agreed to proceed on the voyage. Brady then took full charge of the ship, taking a southerly course, and arrived here after a voyage of sixteen days. The Chief Engineer, whose name is Eddons, and his first assistant, named Blake, the Purser, Mr. Magna, all deserve credit for their bravery. We experienced pretty good weather on the rest of the voyage, and Rivers, the Third Officer, wanted to take charge, but we all laughed at him. The Fourth Officer, named Gamble, was laid up at the time of the disaster with a sore foot, and had it not been for Capt. Brady, the Purser, carpenter and the steward's department, the vessel would have been lost, for one more heavy sea down the open hatchways would have sent the vessel to the bottom."

THE LOST OFFICERS.

Capt. Lewis T. Bradburn, commander of the Pennsylvania, was about forty-two years of age, and had been engaged in the trade between New-York and Liverpool for the past twenty-five years. For six years previous to his engagement with the American Line he acted as mate to Capt. Sumner on several packet steamers, and when Sumner took command of the Pennsylvania, Capt. Bradburn was selected as First Officer. Upon the retirement of the first-named gentleman he took command of the vessel on Aug. 21, 1873, and has proved himself a man well fitted for the position. Capt. Bradburn was a native of Maryland. The deceased leaves a wife, who is at present residing at Glasgow, Scotland. This was his last voyage, as he had been appointed Port Captain at Liverpool. Mr. Sweetland, First Officer, had but recently been promoted to that position, and was pronounced a thoroughly-competent man; and Mr. Ross, Second Officer, also bears a high reputation for efficiency. These, with two seamen, one James Daily, an American, and the other unknown, comprise the lost.

A JUVENILE MONSTER.

A Kentucky paper gives the following account of a huge infant, named Dero Edward Chambers, and born two years and a half ago, in Barren County, that State: "When about three months old he began to fleshen, and soon attracted the serious attention of his parents and immediate friends. His accumulation of fat has been uninterrupted, and now he exhibits an obesity of huge aldermanic proportions. We visited him and made a careful examination and measurement, which we give to the curious public. His parents are the reverse of their infantile representative, so far as physical proportion is concerned. The father, Smith E. Chambers, is a delicate, spare-made man, of not vigorous look, and weighs 127 pounds; the mother is small, delicately-built, and weighs 144 pounds. Dero, the young giant, stands in perpendicular measurement, 37 inches. The measurement around the wrist is 10½ inches, and above the elbow, 16½ inches. The leg around the calf gives a circumference of 18 inches, and the thigh the enormous length around of 28¾, while the hips take full 48 inches of tape to circuit their hugeness. Around the waist he shows a girth of 42 inches. His avoirdupois pull down the scales easily at 118½ pounds. The child is quite intelligent, can walk with much easier locomotion than his ponderous, unshapely form would indicate, and enjoys very good health."

[Advertisement.]

PRISONERS FETTERED DOWN BY CATARRH.—WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR gives you liberty. Examination and test free at No. 181 Chatham square, at Wolcott's Pain Paint Office.

[Advertisement.]

A SPECIALTY.—KNOX'S Spring style a specialty. Ready now. KNOX, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton st.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—Miss A. French, Mrs. Aug. G. Paine, Master Paine, Mrs. S. W. Fay, A. C. Blake, L. E. Mason, Morton Grinnell, G. H. French, John W. Gordon, H. Perry, Arch. Smith, G. Colt, J. C. D. Matthews, Rev. Prentice de Joneo, John J. Smott, G. B. Loveday, S. H. Cousins, D. C. Winter, W. Wheeler Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Andrade, Miss Andrade, Mr. and Mrs. D. Macleary, J. Musson, W. E. Murch, Thos. B. Conery and daughter, Capt. Buxton, Mr. Hitchcock, Antonio Duenda, S. Nash, G. Strauss, Chas. Steinbach, Jas. Learey, E. S. Cutler, Wm. Rowe, H. S. Homans, J. J. Jarves, Rev. C. W. Wendte, Miss Jane Wendte, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, two children and nurse, Miss Scott and servant, Rev. Robert Laird Collier and two sons, Miss Roberts, Miss Davis, Miss L. D. Davis, Boswell Riggs, T. J. Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Long, S. K. Lindlay.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Commodore G. P. Barry, U. S. N., Col. J. G. Benton, U. S. A., Samuel Swan, M. D., Wm. J. Swan, George C. Webb, John H. Lyell, Miss Lyell, Miss Mallaby, R. Cambell, James N. Varnum, F. J. Fithian, Mrs. H. M. Smith and servant, Mrs. M. L. Marsh, W. C. Fargo, J. Rosevelt, W. Byrne, Mrs. H. M. Benson and two children, Miss J. L. Freeland, Miss R. M. Young, P. Brady, John Ferguson, R. Comerford, B. M. Kent, W. Ruce, S. J. Detterick, Mrs. A. Detterick, Mrs. H. Faunchorn, Mrs. E. M. Botsford, Chauncey Botsford, A. Botsford, Miss B. Scott, W. T. Scott, Mrs. D. Burns, nurse, and three children, Ed. Clapp, P. Sheety, Paul Tripot.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Pereire, from Havre.—Miss Marie Marchel, Mrs. De Therry and infant, Mr. Ferran, Bueno Blanco, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Creveling, Mrs. Creveling, Mr. Fourchon, Mr. Quiros, Mrs. Delaporto and family, Mr. Kumbert, Mr. and Mrs. Dubois, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Hearne, Mrs. and Miss Kumbert, Dominique Sallemand, Mrs. Cabocel, Mrs. Delisle and three children, Miss Annie Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Lapp and two children, Mrs. Vre. Alexandre Simon, Ferdinand Sonntag, Angelo Barchi, Mrs. and Miss Paolaggi, Mr. Verdellet, Aug. Cabocel, Jean Barchi, Achelle Berroit, Mrs. Julia Adam, Victor Delihus, Nicolas Barbier, Mrs. Marguerite Guellien, Mr. Vincent, Mrs. Ramseyer, Abbe Tollet, Peter Kuper, Xavier Wertz, Miss Marie Keller, Jean Schmidt, Mr. Samarin, Miss Emilie Burgue, Armand Weil, Leon Pacault.

In steam-ship Calabria, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. P. Comisky, Mr. and Mrs. J. Patrick, Mr. and Mrs. A. Menlove, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Ferguson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hermann, Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Simmons, Adolph Swenson and daughter, H. C. Crane, T. E. Mitchell, Wm. M. Menlove, Horace J. Moody, Jas. S. Trotter, Samuel Arthur, W. A. Adam, W. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg, W. G. Hall, H. Carter, S. Warren Ingall, Jno. W. Hutchinson, Chas. Gibb, Jno. W. De Flon, Rev. Jerome Collins, Mrs. R. B. Hitchcock, Jr., and infant, Andrew Whyte, Thos. Whyte, J. S. Watson, Capt. H. B. Clove, H. B. M. S. E.; Jas. D. Salt, M. Goldmann, W. D. Crane, W. Newcombe, Geo. O. Gainsay, Kirkley Pratt, Jos. Dyer, Jas. Kirkland, F. Sargent.

In steam-ship Frisia, from Hamburg.—G. Kramer, Henry Bohmer, Estefania Salos, Joaquine Morales, Mr. O'Donnell, T. Hilbers, T. B. Sprague, E. Gilbert, T. Blaser and wife, S. Stern, T. Tauch.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:16 | Sun sets.......6:04 | Moon rises...3:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.2:35 | Gov. Island...3:14 | Hell Gate....4:36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, March 11.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Graf Bismarck, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Wilmington, Holmes, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Weybosset, Potter, Cape Hayti, &c., New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Georgia, Tribon, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; City of Houston, Dearing, New-Orleans, Mallory & Co.

Ships Carrolton, Bosworth, San Francisco, Simonson & Cheesebrough; E. W. Stetson, Moore, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Hebe, (Norw.,) Hilt, London, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Robert Hine, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool, J. C. Howes & Co.; La Plata, Phillips, Caibarien, Cuba, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Royal Harrie, (Br.,) Winers, Matanzas, Jas. H. Winchester & Co.

Brigs Nellie Ware, Ashbury, Kingston, Jam., S. D. Cordova; Robert Mowe, Abbott, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Guido, (Ital.,) Calcagno, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Feb. 28, via Moville March 1, with mdse. and 115 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Frisia, (Ger.,) Meir, Hamburg Feb. 25, via Havre 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Daure, Havre, Feb. 27, via Brest 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool Feb. 28, via Queenstown March 1, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah March 7, with mdse. and passengers to Robt. Lowden.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Mediator, Smith, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Brig Rising Sun, Griffing, New-Haven, to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schr. Jennie Stout, Stout, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Susan Wright, Mount, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Lucy Jones, Mason, New-Haven.

Schr. Jas. Phelps, Rochill, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Graf, Bismarck, for Bremen; Italy, City of Montreal, and Abyssinia, for Liverpool; Anglia, for Glasgow; Weybosset, for Hayti; Wilmington, for Havana; City of Houston, for New-Orleans; Huntsville, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Vindicator, for Baltimore; ship Lady Palmerston, for Liverpool; barks Denbighshire, for London; George H. Rosevelt and H. D. Stover, for Havana; brigs Curacos, for Curacoe; Nellie Ware, for Cienfuegos; schrs. Sophie Krans, for New-Orleans; Georgie Clark, for Fernandina, Fla.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, March 11.—Arr. steamer General Whitney, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 11.—Arr. steam-ship Virginia, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steam-ship South Carolina, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 11.—Passed out bark Paladin, for St. Thomas, and schr. Aldana Rokes, for Cuba.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 11.—Arr. brig Agnes Burton, from Cardenas, for Baltimore; pilot-boat Calvert, from Baltimore.

Two Italian barks, in ballast, and the steamer Braunschweig, from Bremen, passed in for Baltimore.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 11.—Arr. ship Maud, from Liverpool.

Outside—barks Marie Louise, from Buenos Ayres, and Sabine, from Liverpool.

Cld. bark W. H. Jenkins, for Havre, and schr. Sallie M. Steelman, for Boston.

Sld. steam-ship G. W. Clyde, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., March 11.—The American Line steam-ship Ohio, from Liverpool, passed in for Philadelphia this morning.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 11.—Cld. barks Kate Cann and Assyria, for Havre; Kallisto, for Amsterdam; Clara Eaton, for Revel; Syra, for Barcelona, and Twilight, for Liverpool, and brig Eclipse, for Barcelona.

The Passes—Arr. steam-ship Carondelet, from New-York; barks Noah, from Leith, and Christina, from Waterford.

PORTLAND, Me., March 11.—Arr. steam-ship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool Feb. 26, with 15 cabin and 150 steerage passengers. Experienced heavy weather; one of the crew was lost overboard.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 11.—Arr. steam-ships San Jacinto, from New-York, and Wyoming, from Philadelphia; ship Queen of Hearts, from Liverpool, and bark Sextrene, from Bristol.

Cld. ship Lillie Soullard and bark Herman and Theodore, for Liverpool, and schrs. Jennie E. Simmons, for Jacksonville; Ella M. Watts, for Bath, and K. C. Rankin, for New-York.

Sld. steam-ship Worcester, for Boston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 11.—Arr. Tuesday, March 10, schr. J. P. Wyman, from Cape Haytien, 18 ds., via Hampton Roads, of and for Boston; schrs. C. F. Atwood and John M. Ball, from Virginia; schr. James Alderdice, from Philadelphia; (in gale of 9th inst. split sails and broke foreboom;) schrs. Lizzie Smith, from Virginia, for Salem; G. F. Day, (Br.,) from New-York, for Halifax; Ella, from Philadelphia, for Bath. Wind N. W., fresh, with snow-squalls.

Arr. Wednesday, March 11, schrs. Clara W. Elwell, from Charleston, 11 ds. for St. George (windlass broken;) Mary J. Ward, from Savannah, 15 ds. for Portsmouth (had heavy weather and split sails;) John Farnum, from Bath, for Richmond; Maggie Todd, from Calais, for New-York; Calvin, from Calais, for Warren, R. I.; Emma M. Fox, from Philadelphia, for Portland.

Sld. schrs. Katie G. Robinson, C. F. Atwood, John M. Ball, Carrie G. Crosby, Lizzie W. Hannum, Finback, H. W. Pierce, Eliza McLoon, Mollie Porter, and Mary E. Simmons (whaler.)

9 A. M., wind N. W., fresh; sky overcast.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 11.—Sld. for the United States, Amalfi, Sea Crest, Bertha, Suez, Regia, Wansbeck, and Hannah Selmer.

Arr. out from the United States on the 9th inst., Uruguay Triade, Baden, Quebec, Matterhorn, and Ludwig.

Arr. out from the United States on the 10th inst., Tare, Augvald, Dagmar, Sir Harry Parkes, Lake Simcoe, S. Vaughan, Fruen, Hannibal, and Velox.

Also arr. out from the United States, Camelia and Angelo.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 11.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Koeln, Capt. Ringk, from New-Orleans Feb. 18, via Havana 21st, and Weser, Capt. Willegerad, from New-York Feb. 28, both for Bremen, have arr. here.

MOVILLE, March 11.—Anchor Line steam-ship India, Capt. Harris, from New-York Feb. 21, and Victoria, Capt. Munroe, from New-York Feb. 28, both for Glasgow, arr. here this morning.

The Allan Line steam-ship Prussia, Capt. Richardson, from Portland Feb. 28, for Liverpool, also arr. here to-day.

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Twenty-fourth Annual Statement

OF THE

CHARTER OAK

LIFE

Insurance Company

OF

Hartford, Conn.,

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1873.

Received for Premiums	$3,413,972 23
Received for Interest	634,179 60
Received for Rents	34,366 27
Total Receipts	**$4,082,518 10**
Paid for Death Claims	$747,719 06
Paid for Matured Endowments	12,000 00
Paid for Dividends to insured, for purchased and surrendered Policies, and in cancellation of notes upon discontinued Policies	1,679,426 98
Total Payments on account of Policy-holders	$2,439,146 03
Agents' Commissions, Medical Examiners' Fees, and all Expenses	458,742 97
Taxes	71,357 48
Dividends to Stockholders	16,000 00
Total Disbursements	$2,985,246 44
Assets	**$11,850,759 83**
Reserve, American Experience Table, and 4½ per cent. interest	$10,272,211 00
Losses adjusted but not due	216,555 00
Losses not adjusted	59,000 00
All other Liabilities	9,475 00
Total Liabilities	$10,557,241 00
Surplus	**$1,293,518 83**

JAMES C. WALKLEY, President.
S. H. WHITE, Vice President and Treasurer.
HALSEY STEVENS, Secretary.
WM. L. SQUIRE, Assistant Secretary.
L. W. MEECH, Mathematician.

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SPANISH CEDAR BOARDS.

14 to 27 feet long, all widths, sawed expressly for shells and other boats. Also, full stock of hard wood lumber. GEORGE W. READ & CO., Foot of 5th and 6th sts., East River.

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